

ITEM No ...4.....

REPORT TO: CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY COMMITTEE –
18 NOVEMBER 2024

REPORT ON: PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES – ANNUAL REPORT 2023/24

REPORT BY: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

REPORT NO: 310-2024

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To inform Committee of the work undertaken over the period April 2023 to March 2024 in support of the Council's duties under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
- 1.2 To report on efforts to reduce the Council's organisational emissions which has resulted in a 51.8% reduction in total emissions since 2007/2008.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Committee note the progress made by the Council in responding to the climate emergency and the progress in reducing its organisational emissions, outlined in the 2023/2024 Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) Report at Appendix 1.

3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 Any anticipated costs associated with the implementation of the PBCCD will be contained within existing capital and revenue budgets. The financial implications for the Council in fully reaching net zero greenhouse gas emissions cannot yet be calculated as it is dependent on future actions and technologies that have not yet been identified. Further costed work will be required to identify future policies and measures and quantify their potential emissions reduction impact.

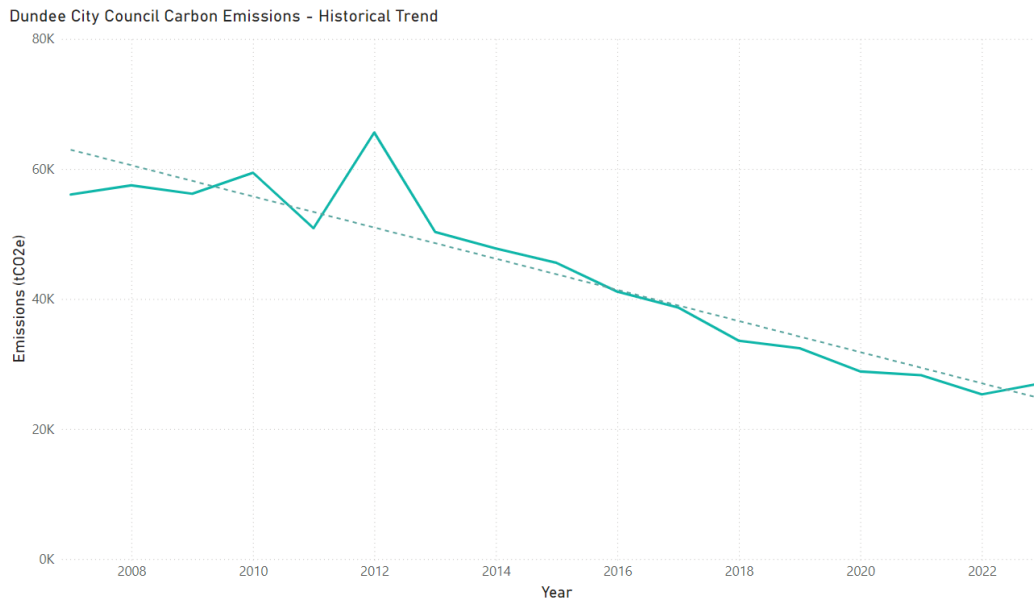
4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 In November 2014, the Scottish Government announced its intentions to use powers in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to introduce an annual Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) reporting requirement for 180 "major players" reflecting the expectation that the public sector will lead by example in tackling climate change. The Council continues to report annually on this duty.

5 THE 2023/2024 PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES REPORT

- 5.1 A detailed analysis of the Council's progress in reducing its carbon footprint can be found in Section 3 of Appendix 1. The key findings are:
 - a The downward trend of the Council's historical carbon emissions record shows a gradual reduction in emissions over time. In 2023/24, this has reached a 51.8% reduction in emissions since the baseline year of 2007/08. A graphical representation can be found in **Item 5.1.d** of the Committee report.
 - b Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 10.8% in 2023/24. This was due to increases in Stationary and Transport emissions. The Waste sector, on the other hand, saw a slight reduction in emissions this year. There were several contributing factors to the increase in Stationary emissions, most notably:
 - 1 the state of current worldwide energy market conditions has meant higher emission factors for gas and electricity this year. The emission factor for electricity consumption alone increased by 7.1% compared to the previous year;
 - 2 the reopening of the Olympia;

- 3 changes to building occupancy levels as staff return to the office, namely Dundee House and the City Square offices; and
 - 4 a growing electric vehicle (EV) fleet and an expanding EV chargepoint infrastructure in the city including the new Clepington Road EV charging hub.
- c The increase in this year's carbon emissions may suggest a return to pre-pandemic norms.



- d The above findings suggest that further investment in energy efficiency retrofit measures together with the transition away from natural gas and towards low and zero carbon heating technologies in the Council's building stock will have the greatest impact in reducing energy consumption in buildings and the subsequent carbon emissions that arise.

5.2 Potential change in reporting boundary in the coming years:

- a This PBCCD report covers Scope 1 (direct emissions from fuel use e.g. gas for heating), Scope 2 (indirect emissions eg purchased energy such as electricity) and partial Scope 3 (upstream and downstream emissions/emissions from assets not owned or controlled by the Council but as a result of delivering Council services). The only Scope 3 activities currently reported include:
- 1 waste (municipal, commercial and DCC);
 - 2 business and service travel;
 - 3 water supply and treatment; and
 - 4 electricity transmission and distribution losses.
- b It is likely that within a future reporting period, additional Scope 3 activities (such as procurement-related emissions) will need to be factored into the Council's carbon emissions footprint and systems put in place to capture, track and report on them as standard; this will likely lead to a significant rise in indirect emissions reported.

6 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 This report has been subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment to identify impacts on Equality & Diversity, Fairness & Poverty, Environment and Corporate Risk. A positive impact on one or more of these issues was identified. An appropriate Senior Manager has checked and agreed with this assessment. A copy of the Integrated Impact Assessment showing the impacts and accompanying benefits of/mitigating factors for them is attached to this report.

7 CONSULTATIONS

- 7.1 The Council Leadership Team have been consulted in the preparation of this report and are in agreement with its content.

8 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 8.1 None.

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14 October 2024

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Integrated Impact Assessment

Committee Report Number: N/A

Document Title: Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report 2023/24

Document Type: Other

Description:

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 places duties on public bodies relating to climate change. Further to the Act, the Scottish Government introduced an Order requiring all 180 Public Bodies who appear on the Major Player list to report annually to Scottish Ministers on their compliance with the climate change duties. The Public Sector Climate Change Duties - Annual Report 2023/24 informs Committee of the work undertaken over this time period in support of the Council's duties under the Act.

Intended Outcome:

The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Report provides a solid basis for tracking Council action on climate change and driving continuous improvement. The national reporting platform introduces standard methodology to improve data consistency. Reports and analysis are publicly available, increasing accountability and transparency, and making it easier for the public and other parties to understand an organisation's climate performance. This in turn is helping improve leadership and engagement, while raising awareness of the impact of climate change with senior management, ensuring climate change objectives are integrated in corporate business plans and action embedded across all departments

Period Covered: 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024

Monitoring:

Actions and initiatives within the annual report are monitored on a project by project basis. The Council's climate change activity from April 2024 to March 2025 will be compiled in summer 2025 and reported to Scottish Government by 30 November 2025.

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EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

IMPACTS & IMPLICATIONS

Age: No Impact

Disability: No Impact

Gender Reassignment: No Impact

Marriage & Civil Partnership: No Impact

Pregnancy & Maternity: No Impact

Race/Ethnicity: No Impact

Religion or Belief: No Impact

Sex: No Impact

Sexual Orientation: No Impact

Are any Human Rights not covered by the Equalities questions above impacted by this report? No

FAIRNESS & POVERTY**GEOGRAPHIC IMPACTS & IMPLICATIONS**

Strathmartine:	Positive
Lochee:	Positive
Coldside:	Positive
Maryfield	Positive
North East	Positive
East End	Positive
The Ferry	Positive
West End	Positive

Positive Implications:

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel. It is therefore expected that positive impacts are likely across all geographical areas of the city.

HOUSEHOLD GROUP IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS

Looked After Children & Care Leavers: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Carers: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Lone Parent Families: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Single Female Households with Children: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Greater number of children and/or young children: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Pensioners - single/couple: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Unskilled workers or unemployed: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Serious & enduring mental health problems: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Homeless: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Drug and/or alcohol problems: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Offenders & Ex-offenders: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

SOCIO ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE

IMPACTS & IMPLICATIONS

Employment Status: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Education & Skills: No Impact

Income: Positive

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Caring Responsibilities (including Childcare): Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Affordability and accessibility of services: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Fuel Poverty: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Cost of Living/Poverty Premium: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Connectivity/Internet Access: No Impact

Income/Benefit Advice/Income Maximisation: No Impact

Employment Opportunities: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Education: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Health: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Life Expectancy: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Mental Health: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Overweight/Obesity: No Impact

Child Health: Positive

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Neighbourhood Satisfaction: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

Transport: Positive

Actions and initiatives highlighted in the annual report are targeted towards Dundee's transition to a low carbon future through decarbonising heat; reducing the cost of energy to address fuel poverty; providing long term energy security and creating more resilient communities. These climate change strategies help to underpin those designed for fairness and poverty, whether through improved housing, air quality or active travel.

ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Mitigating Greenhouse Gases: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Adapting to the effects of climate change: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

RESOURCE USE IMPACTS

Energy efficiency & consumption: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Prevention, reduction, re-use, recovery or recycling of waste: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Sustainable Procurement: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

TRANSPORT IMPACTS

Accessible transport provision: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Sustainable modes of transport: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS

Air, land & water quality: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Biodiversity: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Open & green spaces: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS

Built Heritage: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Housing: Positive

Content within the annual report highlights strategies in place for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, development planning, transport and travel, procurement, waste management, air quality and biodiversity. Positive actions to deliver these strategies are also presented.

Is the proposal subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)?

No further action is required as it does not qualify as a Plan, Programme or Strategy as defined by the Environment Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

CORPORATE RISK**CORPORATE RISK IMPACTS**

Political Reputational Risk: No Impact

Economic/Financial Sustainability/Security & Equipment: No Impact

Social Impact/Safety of Staff & Clients: No Impact

Technological/Business or Service Interruption: No Impact

Environmental: No Impact

Legal/Statutory Obligations: Positive

The risk implications associated with the subject matter of this report are "business as normal" risks and any increase to the level of risk to the Council is minimal. This is due either to the risk being inherently low or as a result of the risk being transferred in full or in part to another party on a fair and equitable basis. The subject matter is routine and has happened many times before without significant impact.

Organisational/Staffing & Competence: No Impact

Corporate Risk Implications & Mitigation:

The risk implications associated with the subject matter of this report are "business as normal" risks and any increase to the level of risk to the Council is minimal. This is due either to the risk being inherently low or as a result of the risk being transferred in full or in part to another party on a fair and equitable basis. The subject matter is routine and has happened many times before without significant impact.

APPENDIX 1

PUBLIC BODIES CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES – 2023/2024 ANNUAL REPORT**1 PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY****1a) Name of reporting body**

Dundee City Council

1b) Type of body

Local Government

1c) Number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year

6097.69

1d) Metrics used by the body

Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.

Metric	Units	Value	Comments
Population Size Served	population	148,350	NRS mid-2022 population estimate
Other (specify in comments)			

1e) Overall budget of the body

Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.

£423,963,000

1f) Report year

Specify the report year

Financial Year 2023/2024

1g) Context

Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.

Property Management - energy use in Council buildings; refurbishments/upgrades and renewables options; street lighting, energy efficiency retrofit and climate change adaptations.

Passenger Transport - regional transport policy and planning; shared mobility and smart city integration; active travel and behaviour change programmes for modal shift; staff business travel.

Fleet Management – maintenance and management of Council fleet; investment and promotion in low carbon vehicles and infrastructure; driver training and awareness; fleet telematics and rationalisation.

Waste – waste policy & planning, collection and disposal of municipal waste, composting operations, collection of recyclates for onward treatment as per national regulations and promotion of waste reduction & reuse activities. Waste education & awareness-raising to encourage behavioural change, route planning & optimisation and statutory waste data reporting.

Land and Open Space – land use strategy and development of green networks; habitat management and biodiversity opportunities; trees and woodland management.

Emergency Planning and Resilience – planning for and responding to severe weather events.

Flood Risk Management – development of a Local Flood Risk Management Plan and delivery of Flood Protection Schemes.

Education Services – implementation of staff and pupil low carbon behaviours; developing Eco-Schools activity; acting as a leader within the community.

Administration – green office activity; staff awareness and engagement including resource use, energy efficiency and travel.

Procurement – embedding sustainable procurement considerations into spending and investment decisions to help reduce waste and emissions; stimulate the market for more sustainable products and set an example to Council partners and the wider community.

Community Planning – demonstrating leadership in partnership working to increase impact through joint initiatives and knowledge transfer.

Communication – better integration of sustainability messages into communications through all media at the Council's disposal is critical for bringing about real and positive change to encourage more sustainable and climate-friendly behaviour by all stakeholders.

2 GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

Governance and management

2a) How is climate change governed in the body?

Provide a summary of the roles performed by the body's governance bodies and members in relation to climate change. If any of the body's activities in relation to climate change sit outside its own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify these activities and the governance arrangements. Provide a diagram/chart to outline the governance structure within the body.

With the launch of the Council's Net Zero Transition Plan (NZTP) in 2023, a new **Net Zero Transition Officer Group** has been set up to support the delivery of the actions outlined in the plan. The group pulls together representatives from each of the Council's Service Areas to ensure a joined-up approach in delivering on the Council's climate ambitions. In addition to the Officer Group, each Service Area will regularly report on their progress against assigned actions and an emissions report will be produced on the Council's own carbon footprint. Progress on the NZTP will be reported annually to the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee. Proposals can be agreed at the working group level, while decisions concerning projects with significant financial or strategic considerations will be taken to the Council Leadership Team.

The NZTP Officer Group supersedes the Council's **Sustainable Dundee Working Group** which was formed in March 2018, facilitated by the Sustainability and Climate Change (S&CC) team. The group was previously responsible for overseeing progress on climate change activity.

The **Dundee Climate Leadership Group** was established in spring of 2021 to provide active leadership on Dundee's net zero challenge, leverage expertise from across the city to engage and inspire collective ownership and to form a shared commitment to tackling climate change. The Climate Leadership Group is chaired by Ronnie Quinn, Independent Consultant & part-time Advisor for Norwegian Energy Partners and its operating principles are to work within the objectives of the Dundee Climate Action Plan and strategic vision of the Dundee Partnership (Community Planning Partnership).

The Group's purpose is to:

- Promote climate change leadership in Dundee, provide expert advice, and aid in the progress of the city's contribution to tackling climate change.
- Monitor and drive progress of the Dundee Climate Action Plan in meeting the city's net zero targets and recommend innovative solutions that support a just transition to a net zero future.
- Support partners within the public and private realm to reduce carbon emissions in key sectors including residential, commercial, industrial and transportation.
- Enable the provision of independent and expert advice on the most effective interventions available to meet reduction targets.
- Inform the policies and actions implemented by members of the Climate Leadership Group, local stakeholders and decision-makers.
- Identify the social challenges and impacts of climate change on Dundee's communities and ways to mitigate and improve them.
- Help build and support the case for project development and investment in low carbon and climate resilient projects in the city, supporting collaboration and business case development and project implementation.
- Embed best practice in public engagement on climate change and its impacts in order to support robust decision-making and local action.
- Support the exchange of ideas, knowledge and best practices on carbon reduction and climate resilience.
- Identify and promote the exchange of best practice and lessons learnt with other cities to influence the required changes in Dundee.

2b) How is climate change action managed and embedded by the body?

Provide a summary of how decision-making in relation to climate change action by the body is managed and how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, departmental heads etc. If any such decision-making sits outside the body's own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify how this is managed and how responsibility is allocated outside the body. Provide a diagram to show how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, departmental heads etc.

For reporting period 2023/24, the Council was structured as five Strategic Service Areas. The main roles in climate change activity are detailed below:

- Chief Executive's Services (strategic leadership)
- Corporate Services (procurement, finance, IT, staff travel)
- City Development (sustainable development, climate change strategy, monitoring/reporting, strategic environmental assessment, adaptation, behaviour

change, asset management, energy management, flooding and coastal flooding, land use planning, transport planning, street lighting, fleet)

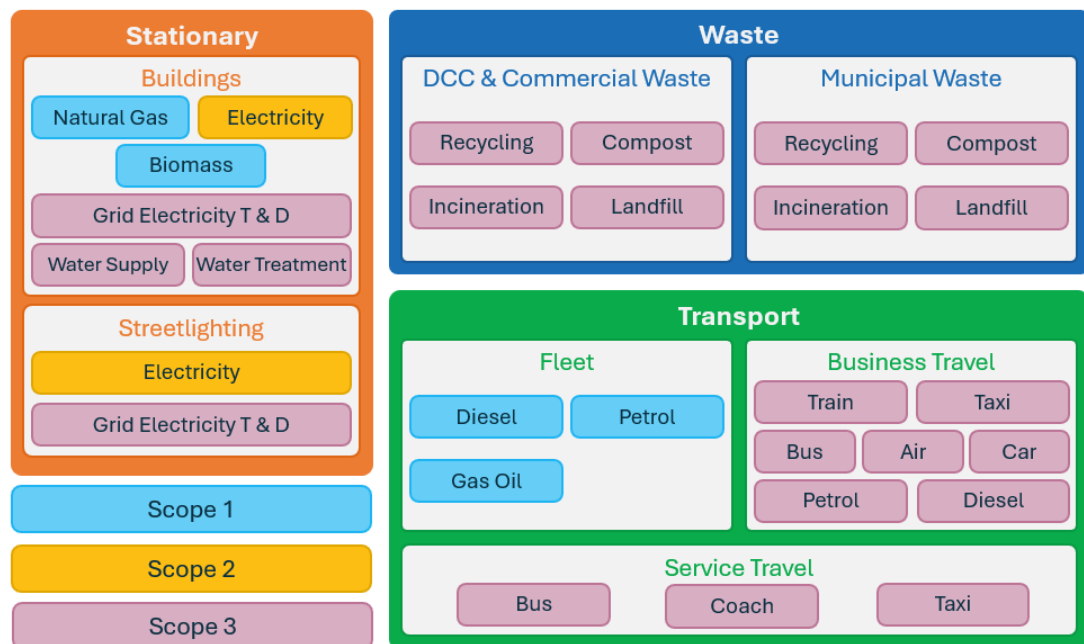
- Children and Families Services
- Neighbourhood Services (housing, community facilities, waste, air quality, greenspace, biodiversity)

Responsibility for climate change activity is led by City Development. The new Net Zero Transition Plan guides the Council’s carbon management activities across Services and assists with the communication, facilitation, monitoring and promotion of initiatives.

Carbon Emissions

- The reporting boundary is shown in Figure 1 below. It should be noted that the boundary is subject to change as the functions of the organisation evolve and as more data becomes available. The reporting boundary is therefore reassessed on an annual basis to make sure that the carbon management boundary is applied consistently to new sources. The data is presented to Council Leadership Team and Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee as part of the Council’s statutory ‘Public Bodies Climate Change Duties’ report.
- A **Carbon Footprint Projects Register** was compiled using the ‘Carbon Footprint Forecast & Projects Register Tool’ as developed by Resource Efficient Scotland. This register is updated annually by identifying and including existing and proposed Council projects that will help the Council better measure and manage progress of carbon reduction interventions.

Figure 1: Dundee City Council Carbon Emissions Reporting Boundary for 2023/24



- Scope 1:** Direct emissions from Council-owned and controlled sources using fossil fuel
- Scope 2:** Emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity/grid electricity
- Scope 3:** Indirect emissions from all other Council activities which the Council does not own and/or control

Embedding Climate Change within the Organisation

- The Council adopted the **Net Zero Transition Plan** co-designed together with Senior Managers from each Service Area. The plan, published in November of 2023, sets out organisational and service specific targets for emissions reduction as well as actions under the topics of Circular Economy, Climate Resilience and Just Transition. Further aspects of governance, monitoring, reporting and integration of the plan are also detailed in the document.
- The **Dundee Climate Action Plan** is a city-wide plan governed by the Climate Leadership Group; it contains actions across the themes of Energy, Transport, Waste and Resilience; these are captured in the ClimateView emissions modelling software to provide an understanding of how far the actions outlined in the plan will take us to net zero. Dundee's emissions dashboard can be found at:
<https://app.climateview.global/public/board/261e36a2-915d-47d6-8e65-e63e14b7b970>
- Current arrangements for assessing committee reports prior to submission require officers to screen their reports for any policy implications in respect of Sustainability and Strategic Environmental Assessment. An **Integrated Impact Assessment** tool was re-launched in 2022. The tool is used in the Committee reporting process to assess reports for any policy implications in several areas including the impacts on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- In 2020 the Council joined **Adaptation Scotland's Benchmarking Working Group**, bringing Scottish local authorities together to mainstream climate resilience actions within the public sector according to the Adaptation Capability Framework (ACF). In June 2021 a Benchmarking Assessment was undertaken by key officers at DCC using the Benchmarking Assessment Tool, whereby the Council's progress on the ACF was assessed. Climate resilience has been included as one of four key themes in the Council's new Net Zero Transition Plan with actions that build on the outcomes of this assessment.
- A bespoke Climate Literacy Leadership Training course was developed for 120 Council managers and ran from November 2021 to March 2022 in partnership with **Keep Scotland Beautiful** and the **Carbon Literacy Project**. The training provided managers with an understanding of the potential climate change impacts on their respective service delivery areas and the possible actions they can take to support the Council's transition to a net zero organisation. Training continues where budget allows.
- The Council also developed mandatory online **Climate Literacy Training** modules. The training provides staff with an understanding of the causes of climate change, why it matters and how the climate is expected to change. Further climate literacy training is being rolled out across each Service Area as part of the delivery of the Net Zero Transition Plan.
- The Council developed the Sustainable Dundee Website (<https://www.sustainabledundee.co.uk/>) and the Sustainable Dundee Goals Map which showcases all of the local initiatives under each of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (<https://map.sustainabledundee.co.uk/>).
- Internally, the Council developed a dedicated NZTP SharePoint site to track, monitor and report on the progress being made by each Service Area against their emissions reduction objectives and NZTP actions as well as to disseminate related updates and information.

Provide a diagram to show how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, dept. heads etc.

See Strategic Service Areas above.

Strategy

2c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document?

Provide a brief summary of objectives if they exist.

Wording of objective	Name of document
Organisational emissions reduction targets - net zero organisation by 2038	Net Zero Transition Plan 2024-2030 https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/net_zero_transition_plan.pdf
Tackle climate change across the city and reach net zero emissions by 2045 or sooner	City Plan (2022 – 2032) p. 33-35 https://www.dundee.gov.uk/city-plan-for-dundee-2022-32
	Council Plan 2022-2027 p.30-33 https://www.dundee.gov.uk/council-plan-2022-2027
City-wide targets to reduce carbon emissions and improve climate resilience	Dundee Climate Action Plan https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sustainable-dundee/dundee-climate-action-plan
Various policies detailed in the Local Development Plan related to climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives	Local Development Plan https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/local_development_plan_2019_for_web.pdf

2d) Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy?

If yes, provide the name of any such document and details of where a copy of the document may be obtained or accessed.

Since committing the City to the **Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy** on March 2018, the Council has worked with public, private and community organisations via the Dundee Partnership to co-design a **Dundee Climate Action Plan** which contains actions under the topics of Energy, Waste, Transport and Resilience to help reduce emissions and prepare the city for the impacts of climate change. The Plan was launched in December 2019 and represents the first set of actions in a long-term pathway to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045 or sooner. The Council declared a **Climate Emergency** in the same year.

The Council has since adopted an organisational **Net Zero Transition Plan** which was co-created with Senior Managers from each Service Area. It details the steps that the Council will take to become a net zero organisation by 2038. The plan, which was published in November of 2023, sets out organisational and service specific targets for emissions reduction as well as actions under the topics of Circular Economy, Climate Resilience and Just Transition. Further aspects of governance, monitoring, reporting and integration of the plan are also detailed in the document.

2e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change?

Provide the name of any such document and the timeframe covered.

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
Adaptation	Biodiversity Action Plan	2020 – 2030	The protection and enhancement of ecosystems, habitats and species diversity in Dundee. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dundees_biodiversity_action_plan_2020-2030.pdf
	Dundee Climate Action Plan	2019	Co-designed by the Dundee partnership, contains actions across the themes of Energy, Transport, Waste and Resilience. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/climateactionplan.pdf
	Local Development Plan	2019 – 2029	Policy 1: High Quality Design and Placemaking Policy 30: Green Infrastructure Maintenance Policy 36: Flood Risk Management Policy 37: Sustainable Drainage Systems Policy 38: Protecting and Improving the Water Environment
	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan	2016 – 2022	The Plan was developed in partnership with other responsible authorities and details the actions adopted to reduce the risk of flooding in the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) local plan district (LPD) as required by the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act. The Cycle 2 (2022-2028) Local Flood Risk Management Plan for the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Plan District is currently being finalised and is expected to be published in late 2024. A draft version of the document is available. https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/evidence-and-flooding/flood-risk-managment-plan-tay-montrose/supporting_documents/LPD7%20Tay%20Estuary%20and%20Montrose%20Basin%200full%20FRMP%20consultation%20document.pdf
	Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2	2013 –	The study identifies a framework within which the Dundee and Broughty Ferry Coastal flood protection schemes and coastal erosion defence schemes have been developed along Dundee's 16.9km of coastal frontage. http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/256-2013.pdf

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
Energy Efficiency	Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES)	2024	Dundee's Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) is an important strategic plan for the city. It will help to tackle the city's climate emergency and meet its net zero target whilst improving the thermal comfort and health and wellbeing of residents, alleviating fuel poverty, and offering the potential for new economic opportunities in the city. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/lhees_strategy.pdf?v=1
	Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Strategy 2023 – 2027	2023 – 2027	The Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Strategy 2023-2027 sets out the Council's plan to invest and retrofit its social housing stock by taking a fabric first approach and focussing on energy transition to net zero, tackling the climate emergency and reducing fuel poverty for tenants. The strategy was developed in partnership with key stakeholders and aligns with Dundee City Council's strategic plans including the NZTP and the City Plan 2022-2032 with the aim of becoming a greener city, made up of strong communities where people feel empowered, safe, and proud of their city. draft 344-2023 - energy efficiency and net zero strategy 2023-2027 full rpt.pdf (dundee.gov.uk)
	Local Housing Strategy (LHS)	2019 – 2024	The LHS is the primary strategy for the provision of housing and associated services to address homelessness, meeting housing support needs and tackling fuel poverty. Tackling climate change has been identified as one of several main areas for consideration within the strategy given the major role housing can play in reducing emissions. The 2019-2024 Local Housing Strategy launched in September 2019. local housing strategy 2018 - 2023 working copy.pdf (dundee.gov.uk)
	Energy Management Policy	2012 – 2020	The adoption of the Energy Policy demonstrates the City Council's commitment to the principles of responsible energy and water management in its operational buildings. The City Council will aim to improve its energy and water efficiency and reduce its energy and water consumption in line with the targets set out in this policy. http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/470-2012.pdf
Renewable energy/Sustainable /Renewable heat -	Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)	2024	Dundee City's Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) sets out a vision of what a net zero carbon energy system could look like for Dundee and describes priority interventions and recommendations for actions that will support the City in delivering its 2045 net zero target. The LAEP was approved at Committee in September 2024. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/agendas/ceb230924.pdf

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
	Local Development Plan	2019 – 2029	<p>The Local Development Plan contains a number of policies that act as enablers to the development and generation of renewable energy and low carbon heating technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy 45: Energy generating Facilities - Policy 46: Delivery of Heat networks - Policy 47: Wind Turbines - Policy 48: Low and Zero Carbon Technology in New Development <p>https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/local_development_plan_2019_for_web.pdf</p>
	Invest in Dundee – Energy Dundee	2018 –	<p>The energy sector is an important part of the future for Dundee and the broader local economy, encompassing: offshore wind, oil & gas, decommissioning (driven by the proximity of the Scottish Offshore Wind projects) and emerging technologies such as hydrogen, electric vehicles and a general market demand for lower energy costs and sustainability. The Scottish Government identified Dundee Port in the National Renewables Infrastructure Plan (NRIP) as the most suitable port location on the East Coast of Scotland and recognised the major investment to support offshore construction and O&M activities made by both the public and private sector in the city.</p> <p>Significant public and private investments have been made in infrastructure to ensure the city and port meets the needs of the offshore wind sector. Alongside investments in infrastructure, Dundee offers skills, R&D facilities and competencies across the supply chain; a world-class centre of excellence.</p> <p>Dundee’s cluster approach brings together regional strengths from across Tayside and Fife in the engineering/manufacturing sectors via networks, such as Energy Dundee, East Coast Renewables and the Forth and Tay Cluster to support the offshore sector.</p> <p>https://www.investindundee.co.uk/</p>
	District Heating Strategy	2018-2028	<p>The District Heating Strategy sets out the Council’s vision for the delivery of district heating in the Dundee City Council area, identifying potential heat network opportunities, stakeholder engagement plans and the next steps required to realise its ambitions.</p> <p>https://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/166-2018.pdf</p>

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
Land use	Local Development Plan	2019-2029	The Local Development Plan seeks to deliver the TAYplan vision in relation to climate change resilience. Climate change policies have been strengthened with an emphasis on delivering green networks, environmental protection and supporting heat networks in the City. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/local_development_plan_2019_for_web.pdf
	TAYplan	2012-2032	The TAYplan recognises the long-term implications of climate change and sea level rise. It supports the switch to a low carbon economy and zero waste economy by providing for appropriate infrastructure improvements in the city's resilience to climate change and other potential climate risks. It seeks to deliver better quality development and places which respond to climate change by ensuring resilience is built into the natural and built environments through a presumption against development in areas vulnerable to coastal erosion, flood risk and rising sea levels. TAYplan+strategic+development+plan%2C+modified.pdf (www.gov.scot)
Staff travel (commuting)	Staff Travel Plan 2023 – 2026	2023 – 2026	The Council's commitment to sustainability is underpinned by the principles in this plan. The Staff Travel Plan 2023 – 2026 was designed to encourage sustainable commuting and business travel amongst employees of Dundee City Council by implementing the low carbon transport hierarchy.
	TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) refresh	2015 – 2036	The RTS refresh sets out a vision for improving the region's transport infrastructure, services and other facilities through to 2036. Formally approved by the Minister for Transport and Islands on 23 July 2015, it updates policies and proposals and now identifies 31 Strategic Actions which are aimed to promote regional economic prosperity; connect communities and fostering social inclusion; and promoting environmental sustainability and improved health and wellbeing. The horizon of 2036 aligns with the second TAYplan Strategic Development Plan covering much of the Tactran region. https://tactran.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/RTSRefresh-FinalReport.pdf
Cycling	Dundee Cycling Strategy	2019	This strategy sets out how Dundee City Council will deliver its duties, powers and policies to enable and encourage people to cycle more often. The Council recognises the role of walking and cycling to make a significant impact on the success of the city and the lives of its citizens. In Dundee promoting cycling can help achieve the strategic priorities set out in the Council Plan and therefore seeks to give due advantage to pedestrians and cyclists in its management of the transport network. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dundee_cycle_strategy_2019.pdf

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
	Local Development Plan	2019 – 2029	Policy 54: Safe and Sustainable Transport
Business travel	Staff Travel Plan 2023 – 2026	2023 – 2026	The Council's commitment to sustainability is underpinned by the principles in this plan. The Staff Travel Plan 2023 – 2026 was designed to encourage sustainable commuting and business travel amongst employees of Dundee City Council by implementing the low carbon transport hierarchy.
	Staff Travel Policy	2011 –	This policy aims to reduce the impact of business travel, and whenever travel is required, asks staff to explicitly prioritise options such as walking, cycling, public transport and car share over the use of a single-occupancy car. This will not only reduce carbon emissions from travel, but also contribute to cost savings and the Council's duty of care to its employees and others. The increased use of electric vehicle pool cars also ensures that those trips made by car are as sustainable as possible. http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/413-2011.pdf
Fleet transport	Plant/Vehicle Asset Management Plan	2023 – 2028	The Fleet Asset Management Plan sets out the Council's plans for the management of the Council's fleet asset up to 2028. It provides a strategic plan to deliver the best value in the management and maintenance of the Council's vehicles and plant, informing the budget-setting process, target spending, and help to forecast future needs and requirements. It details the standards applied to the management of each asset group and informs the Council's investment decisions that affect the provision of fleet assets. An overarching strategic objective for the Council is to decarbonise transport, and Dundee is leading nationally in terms of the percentage of fleet with zero tailpipe emissions. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/319-2023.pdf
ICT	Digital Strategy 2023 – 2027	2023 – 2027	The Digital Strategy aims to maximise the potential for digital technologies to improve outcomes and services for all of Dundee's citizens and the Council's employees in a way which supports the delivery of the Council's priorities and to design a modern digital Council. The strategy is aligned with the National Digital Strategy. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dundee_city_council_-_digital_strategy_2023-27_web.pdf
	Information Technology Strategy	2011	The Information Technology Strategy takes a strategic approach in response to the challenges facing public sector services, Dundee City Council will build a digital platform that is always available, modern, and citizen-centric serving as the heart of its technology and business architecture.

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
			https://www.dundeeccity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dcc_it_strategy_final.docx
Waste Management	Waste Management Strategy Action Plan	2020-2025	The Waste Management Strategy Action Plan was adopted in 2020 and sets out the long term plans to reduce and recycle waste. https://www.dundeeccity.gov.uk/service-area/neighbourhood-services/environment/waste-policy
Water/Sewerage	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan	2016-2022	Developed in close partnership between all responsible authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water, the plan details the actions adopted to reduce and manage the devastating and costly impacts of flooding in the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) local plan district (LPD). The Cycle 2 (2022-2028) Local Flood Risk Management Plan for the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Plan District is currently being finalised and is expected to be published in late 2024. A draft version of the document is available. https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/evidence-and-flooding/flood-risk-managment-plan-tay-montrose/supporting_documents/LPD7%20Tay%20Estuary%20and%20Montrose%20Basin%20Full%20FRMP%20consultation%20document.pdf
Other	Net Zero Transition Plan 2024 – 2030	2024 – 2030	The NZTP is a strategy that sets out a clear roadmap for the Council's transition to become a net zero organisation with a set of corporate actions spanning the topics of Net Zero emissions, Circular Economy, Climate Resilience, and Just Transition. https://www.dundeeccity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/net_zero_transition_plan_2024-2030.pdf
	Dundee City Council Corporate Procurement Strategy 2024-27	2024 – 2027	The procurement function has gone through a transformation process during the past year and can now look forward to engaging with the Council's supply chain to deliver outcomes to support the ambitions of the Council Plan. This includes a section dedicated to one of the Council's objectives: tackle climate change and reach net zero by 2045. https://www.dundeeccity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/corporate_procurement_strategy_2024-27_3.pdf
	Local Development Plan	2019 – 2029	Policy 40: Air Quality Local Development Plan Dundee City Council
	Dundee Air Quality Action Plan	2011	The plan was produced in line with the Local Air Quality Management regime and sets out measures that the local authority and stakeholders will implement to work towards achieving the air quality objective levels for PM10 and NO2. It supports the integration of local air quality considerations within the Council's wider policies, strategies and plans to deliver co-benefits,

Topic Area	Name of document	Time period covered	Comments
			<p>particularly those relevant to sustainable development and the reduction in greenhouse gases and carbon emissions. The existing 2011 AQAP is expected to be replaced with an updated AQAP, expected in financial year 2024/2025.</p> <p>https://www.dundee.gov.uk/service-area/neighbourhood-services/community-safety-and-protection/air-quality-in-dundee/air-quality-action-plan</p>

2f) **What are the body's top 5 priorities for climate change governance, management and strategy for the year ahead?**

Provide a brief summary of the body's areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

- 1) Complete year 1 implementation of the **Net-Zero Transition Plan, reporting progress to Committee January 2025.**
- 2) Deliver part 3 of £750,000 **Dundee Climate Fund** based on the principles of Participatory Budgeting for local climate change solutions.
- 3) Consider the outputs from the **Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES)** and the **Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)** for integration into the Dundee Climate Action Plan, and update emissions pathways using the Climate OS dashboard tool.
- 4) Complete the statutory **LHEES Delivery Plan**, setting out long-term interventions for the decarbonisation of heat in the city. In line with the LHEES, continue to develop a partnership to deliver on the **LAEP** with the most efficient decarbonisation pathways of local energy systems (along with heat).
- 5) Re-prioritise adaptation actions from the updated **Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment** due for completion October 2025.

2g) **Has the body used the Climate Change Assessment Tool (a) or equivalent tool to self-assess its capability/performance?**

If yes, please provide details of the key findings and resultant action taken.

(a) This refers to the tool developed by Resource Efficient Scotland for self-assessing an organisation's capability/performance in relation to climate change.

An internal CCAT workshop was held in August 2015 with officers present from a range of Council services. Its purpose was to help the Council self-evaluate its performance under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act Public Sector Duties and identify the key priorities and actions for improvement.

The CCAT used the organisational responses to 28 questions on Governance, Emissions, Adaptation, Behaviour and Procurement to create a targeted and achievable action plan to help guide the short-term improvement plan. Twelve actions were suggested by the tool and a follow-up meeting was held in November 2015 to prioritise these actions.

Action Priority 1 – to clearly define the Council's carbon footprint in terms of organisational and operational boundary in a way that can be easily communicated. This action was completed in 2016.

Action Priority 2 – to develop a more accurate Business As Usual forecast to help engage and alert the Council Management Team to risks relating to resource consumption, especially in terms of future costs. The Resource Efficient Scotland Carbon Footprint and Project Register tool was used to develop this forecast. This action is on-going.

Action Priority 3 and 4 - focus on reviewing the governance and operational structure for climate change; this should include a very clear remit in terms of roles, responsibilities and decision-making. This action is now complete with the development of the Council's Sustainable Dundee Working Group (SDWG) incorporating key resources from relevant Services across the Council. The group meets every two months to take forward sustainability and climate change related projects and activities. The group reports directly to the Council Management when significant decisions are required regarding financial expenditure or changes in strategic direction.

Additional priority actions were identified by the Sustainable Dundee Working Group in March 2018:

Action Priority 5 - improve sustainability in design by undertaking whole life costing at the start of projects to ensure the best available technology to reduce running costs and carbon emissions is considered. This action is included in the Dundee Climate Action Plan and the new Net Zero Transition Plan.

Action Priority 6 - develop a Sustainable Dundee communication strategy that links the various aspects of sustainability projects and makes clear, both internally and externally, the activities the Council is undertaking to improve sustainability and the reasons for acting. This action is ongoing and has seen significant progress with the Sustainable Dundee website and a partnership approach to engagement across the city with 20+ organisations meeting under the Sustainable Dundee Network.

Supporting Information

2h) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to governance, management and strategy.

The new organisational **Net Zero Transition Plan** was developed with Senior Managers from each Council Service through a series of workshops and consultation. The Plan covers Emissions Reduction, Circular Economy, Climate Resilience and Just Transition as well as detailing the governance, monitoring, reporting and engagement measures.

The **Dundee Climate Action Plan**: launched in 2019, led by the Council and co-designed with public, private and community organisations with a target of Net Zero emissions by 2045. The Plan was informed by a Baseline Emissions Inventory, Climate Risk & Vulnerability Assessment, statutory Strategic Environmental Assessment, partnership workshops and public consultation. The plan is governed by the Dundee Climate Leadership Group and is currently being refreshed to incorporate the outputs from the LHEES, LAEP and emissions reduction actions being undertaken by the new partnerships that have evolved in the city. A refresh of the CRVA is also currently being undertaken in 2024 to reflect the changing climate projections.

The Council uses **ClimateView's emissions modelling software** to help measure carbon abatement of actions, policies and strategies and their impact on our net zero target. Actions and data from LHEES and LAEP will be incorporated to reflect the new emissions pathway of the city.

3 CORPORATE EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS

Emissions

3a) Emissions from the start of the year which the body uses as a baseline (for its carbon footprint) to the end of the report year

Complete the following table using the greenhouse gas emissions total for the body calculated on the same basis as for its annual carbon footprint/management reporting or, where applicable, its sustainability reporting. Include greenhouse gas emissions from the body's estate and operations (a) (measured and reported in accordance with Scopes 1 & 2 and, to the extent applicable, selected Scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (b)). If data is not available for any year from the start of the baseline year to the end of the report year, provide an explanation in the comments column.

(a) No information is required on the effect of the body on emissions which are not from its estate and operations.

(b) This refers to "The greenhouse gas protocol. A corporate accounting and reporting standard (revised edition)", World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Geneva, Switzerland/World Resources Institute, Washington DC, USA (2004), ISBN: 1-56973-568-9.

Reference year	Year	Year type	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Units
Baseline Year	2007/08	Financial	20,029	23,664	12,472	56,165	tCO ₂ e
Year 1 carbon footprint	2008/09	Financial	20,520	24,815	12,247	57,582	tCO ₂ e
Year 2 carbon footprint	2009/10	Financial	20,551	24,662	11,077	56,290	tCO ₂ e
Year 3 carbon footprint	2010/11	Financial	20,208	27,032	12,284	59,524	tCO ₂ e
Year 4 carbon footprint	2011/12	Financial	18,197	23,857	8,939	50,993	tCO ₂ e
Year 5 carbon footprint	2012/13	Financial	21,215	24,159	20,320	65,694	tCO ₂ e
Year 6 carbon footprint	2013/14	Financial	17,991	21,579	10,815	50,385	tCO ₂ e
Year 7 carbon footprint	2014/15	Financial	16,845	24,097	6,819	47,761	tCO ₂ e
Year 8 carbon footprint	2015/16	Financial	16,144	22,321	7,090	45,555	tCO ₂ e
Year 9 carbon footprint	2016/17	Financial	15,980	18,244	6,908	41,132	tCO ₂ e
Year 10 carbon footprint	2017/18	Financial	16,592	15,735	6,371	38,698	tCO ₂ e
Year 11 carbon footprint	2018/19	Financial	15,339	11,724	6,511	33,574	tCO ₂ e
Year 12 carbon footprint	2019/20	Financial	16,244	10,191	5,999	32,434	tCO ₂ e
Year 13 carbon footprint	2020/21	Financial	15,557	7,553	5,741	28,851	tCO ₂ e
Year 14 carbon footprint	2021/22	Financial	17,559	7,047	3,664	28,270	tCO ₂ e
Year 15 carbon footprint	2022/23	Financial	15,697	5,963	2,753	24,413	tCO ₂ e
Year 16 carbon footprint	2023/24	Financial	16,325	7,333	3,406	27,064	tCO ₂ e

3b) Breakdown of emission sources

Three sectors are divided into ten sub-sectors, which are then broken down into 28 different activities. These activities can also be categorised into three emission scopes.

In the 2023/24 reporting period:

- Stationary sector emissions accounted for the 82% of the Council's total emissions followed by Transport (12%) and Waste (6%). Within the Stationary sector, the Buildings sub-sector alone accounted for 78.5% of total organisational emissions. It should be noted that the buildings sub-sector figure also includes the emissions from EV charging electricity use.
- Fleet and Municipal Waste sub-sectors accounted for 8.5% and 4% of total emissions respectively.
- Emissions from Fleet accounted for 70% of all transport emissions while Business and Service Travel made up for the remaining 30%.
- The following are the three main contributing activities to the Council's total emissions: natural gas use in buildings was responsible for 51.9% (56% in 2022/23) of total emissions; electricity used in buildings (including emissions from transmission and distribution losses) accounted for 26.4% (26.7% in 2022/23) and diesel use in fleet vehicles at 7.9% (8.7% in 2022/23).
- In terms of scopes, scope 1 (direct emissions) accounted for the majority of emissions (60.3%) followed by scope 2 (grid electricity emissions) at 27.1% and scope 3 (indirect emissions) at 12.6%.

The progress trends of Dundee City Council's emissions are shown in Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Figure 3: Dundee City Council Carbon Footprint by Year and Sector: 2007/08 to 2023/2024

Dundee City Council Carbon Emissions (tCO2e) by Year and Sector

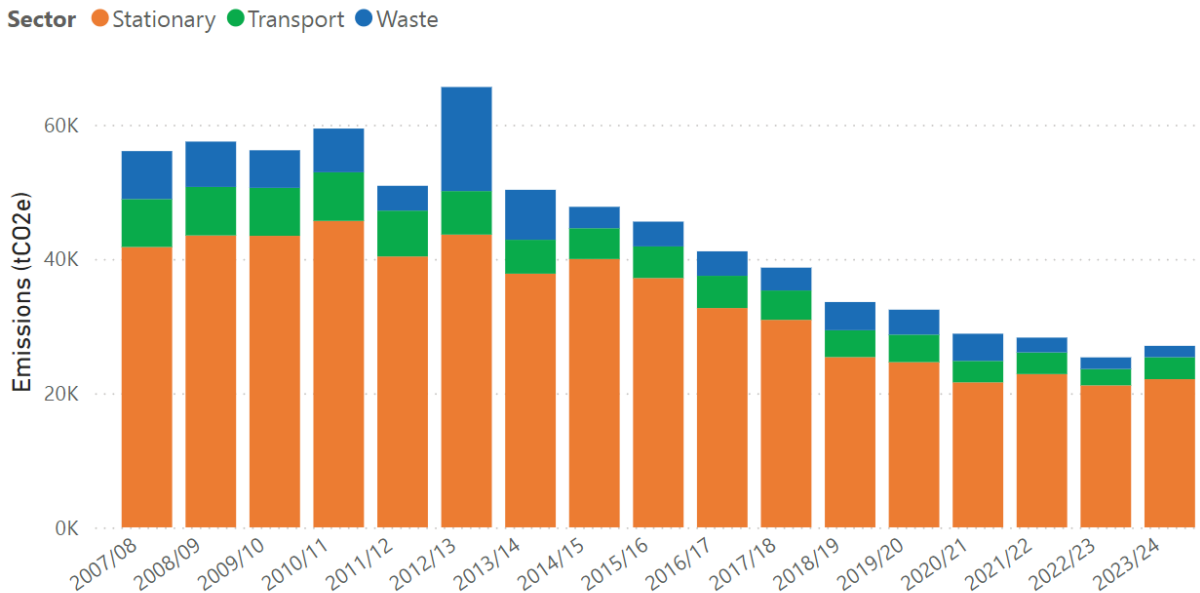


Figure 4: DCC Carbon Emissions by Year and Sub-sector: 2007/08 to 2023/24

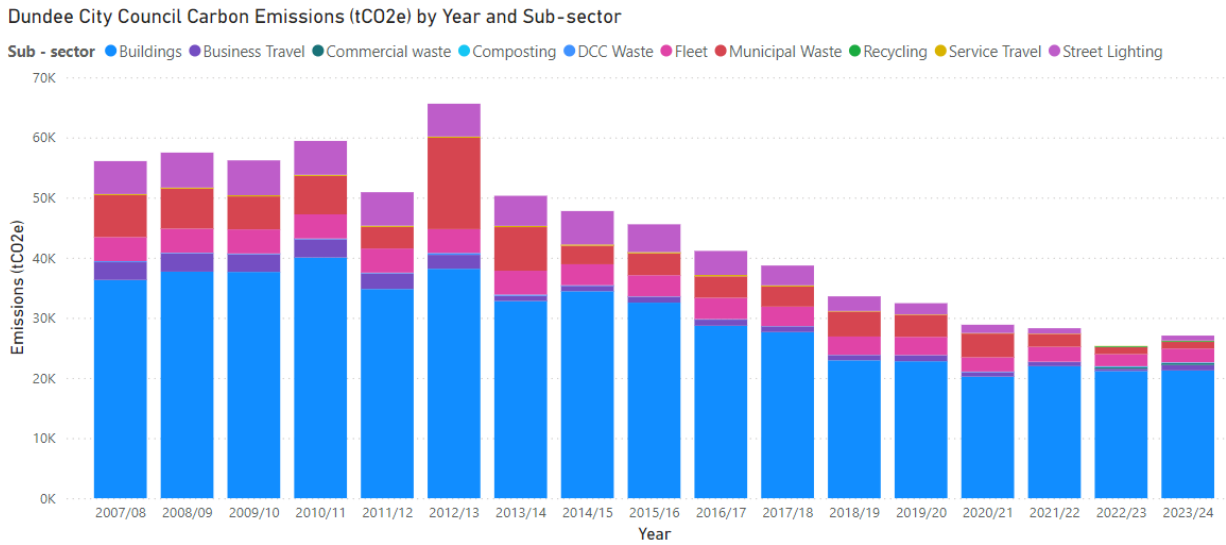


Figure 5: Carbon Emissions (tCO2e) from Natural Gas and Electricity Consumption in Buildings: 2007/08 – 2023/24

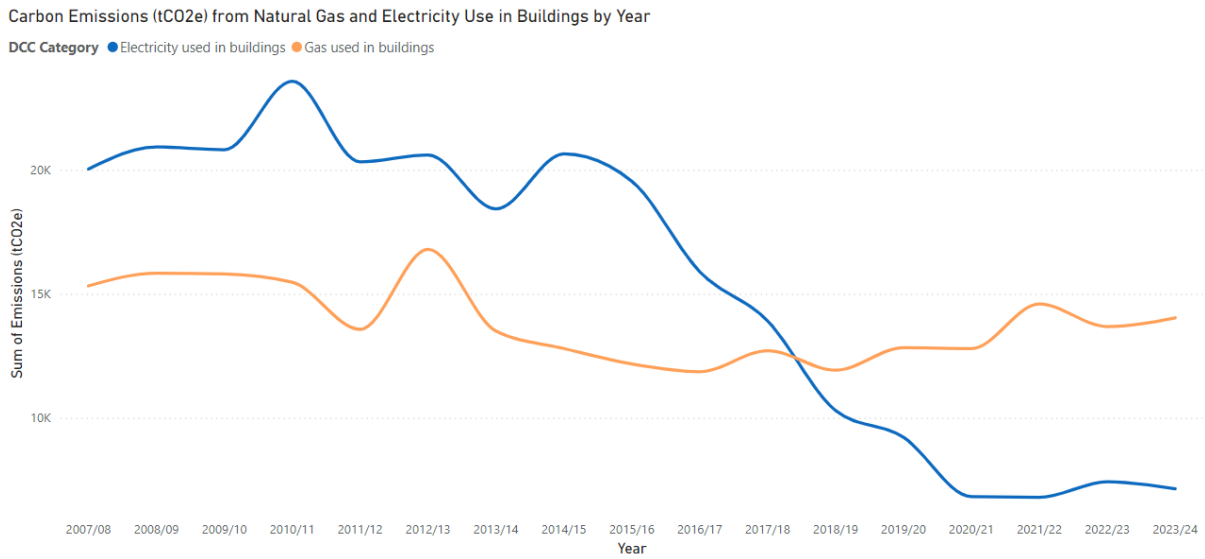
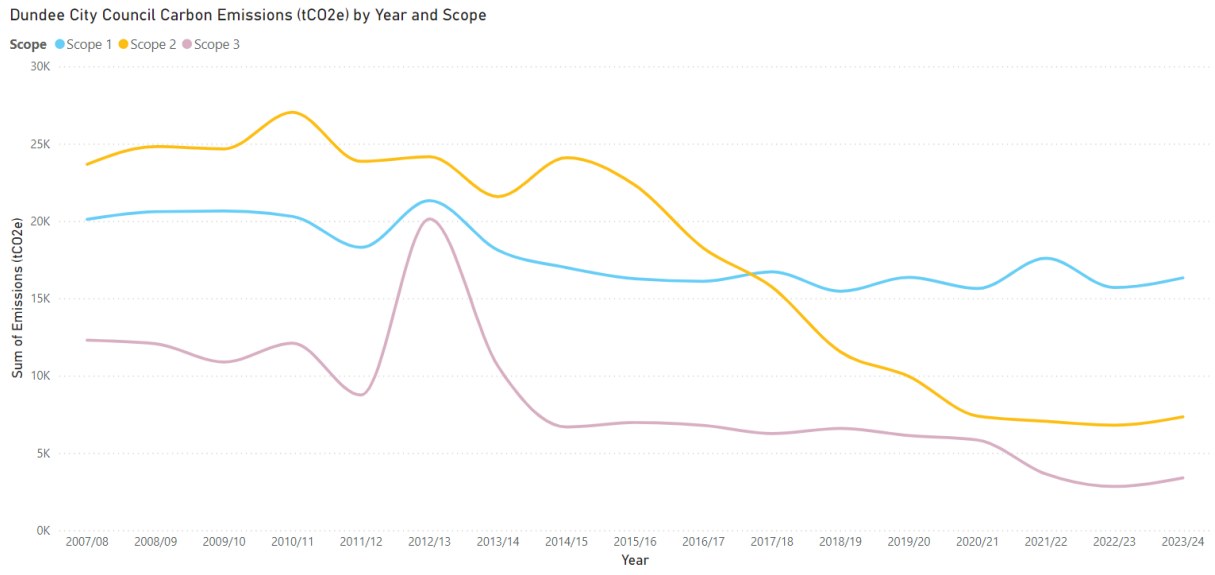


Figure 6: DCC Carbon Emissions (tCO2e) by Scope: 2007/08 – 2023/24



Complete the following table with the breakdown of emission sources from the body's most recent carbon footprint (greenhouse gas inventory); this should correspond to the last entry in the table in 3(a) above. Use the 'Comments' column to explain what is included within each category of emission source entered in the first column. If there is no data consumption available for an emission source enter the emissions in kgCO₂e in the 'Consumption' column of one of the "Other" rows and assign the scope and an emission factor of 1.

(a) Emissions factors are published annually by the UK Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Fuels	Natural gas	Scope 1	76,720,355	kWh	0.18293	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	14034.37216
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	31,722,114	kWh	0.20707	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	6568.83419
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	31,722,114	kWh	0.01792	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	568.30521
Electricity	Electricity: UK	Scope 2	3,691,329	kWh	0.20707	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	764.37933
Electricity	Transmission and distribution - Electricity: UK	Scope 3	3,691,329	kWh	0.01792	kg CO ₂ e/kWh	66.13057
Fuels	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	852,003	litres	2.51206	kg CO ₂ e/litres	2140.28536
Fuels	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	28,951	litres	2.09747	kg CO ₂ e/litres	60.72470
Fuels	Gas oil	Scope 1	32,488	litres	2.75541	kg CO ₂ e/litres	89.51888
Transport - public	Regular taxi ⁷	Scope 3	284,255	passenger.km	0.14861	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	42.24454
Transport - public	Local bus (not London)	Scope 3	125,539	passenger.km	0.11836	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	14.85914
Transport - public	Coach	Scope 3	376,317	passenger.km	0.02718	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	10.22882
Transport - public	Regular taxi	Scope 3	42,304	passenger.km	0.14861	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	6.28701
Transport - public	Local bus (not London)	Scope 3	119,791	passenger.km	0.11836	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	14.17879
Transport - public	National rail	Scope 3	266,679	passenger.km	0.03546	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	9.45723
Transport - public	Flights - Short-haul, to/from UK - Economy class	Scope 3	14,871	passenger.km	0.18287	kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	2.71945
Fuels	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 3	188,907	litres	2.51206	kg CO ₂ e/litres	474.54645
Fuels	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 3	197,121	litres	2.09747	kg CO ₂ e/litres	413.45600

Emission Type	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste – Combustion	Scope 3	29,361	tonnes	21.28081	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	624.82578
Waste	Household/Municipal/Domestic waste – Landfill	Scope 3	967	tonnes	497.04471	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	480.64223
Waste	Commercial and industrial waste – Combustion	Scope 3	7,244	tonnes	21.28081	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	154.15817
Waste	Commercial and industrial waste – Landfill	Scope 3	347	tonnes	520.33474	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	180.55616
Waste	Organic: garden waste - Composting	Scope 3	10,301	tonnes	8.91242	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	91.80686
Waste	Organic: food and drink waste - Anaerobic digestion	Scope 3	1,690	tonnes	8.91242	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	15.06199
Waste	Glass – Recycled	Scope 3	1,976	tonnes	21.28081	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	42.05088
Waste	Paper and board: mixed - Recycled	Scope 3	4,487	tonnes	21.28081	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	95.48698
Waste	WEEE - mixed - Recycled	Scope 3	987	tonnes	21.28081	kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	21.00416
Water	Water supply	Scope 3	267,435	cubic metres	0.10000	kg CO ₂ e/cubic metres	26.74350
Water	Water treatment	Scope 3	267,435	cubic metres	0.19000	kg CO ₂ e/cubic metres	50.81265

3c) Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

Provide a summary of the body's annual renewable generation (if any), and whether it is used or exported by the body.

Technology	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		Comments
	Total consumed by the body (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the body (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	
Solar PV	245,700				Last year's figures. Insufficient up-to-date data available to produce an accurate representation of renewable energy generation. The Council is exploring better data management options for renewable energy.
Biomass			327,125		Last year's figures. Insufficient up-to-date data available to produce an accurate representation of renewable energy generation. The Council is exploring better data management options for renewable energy.

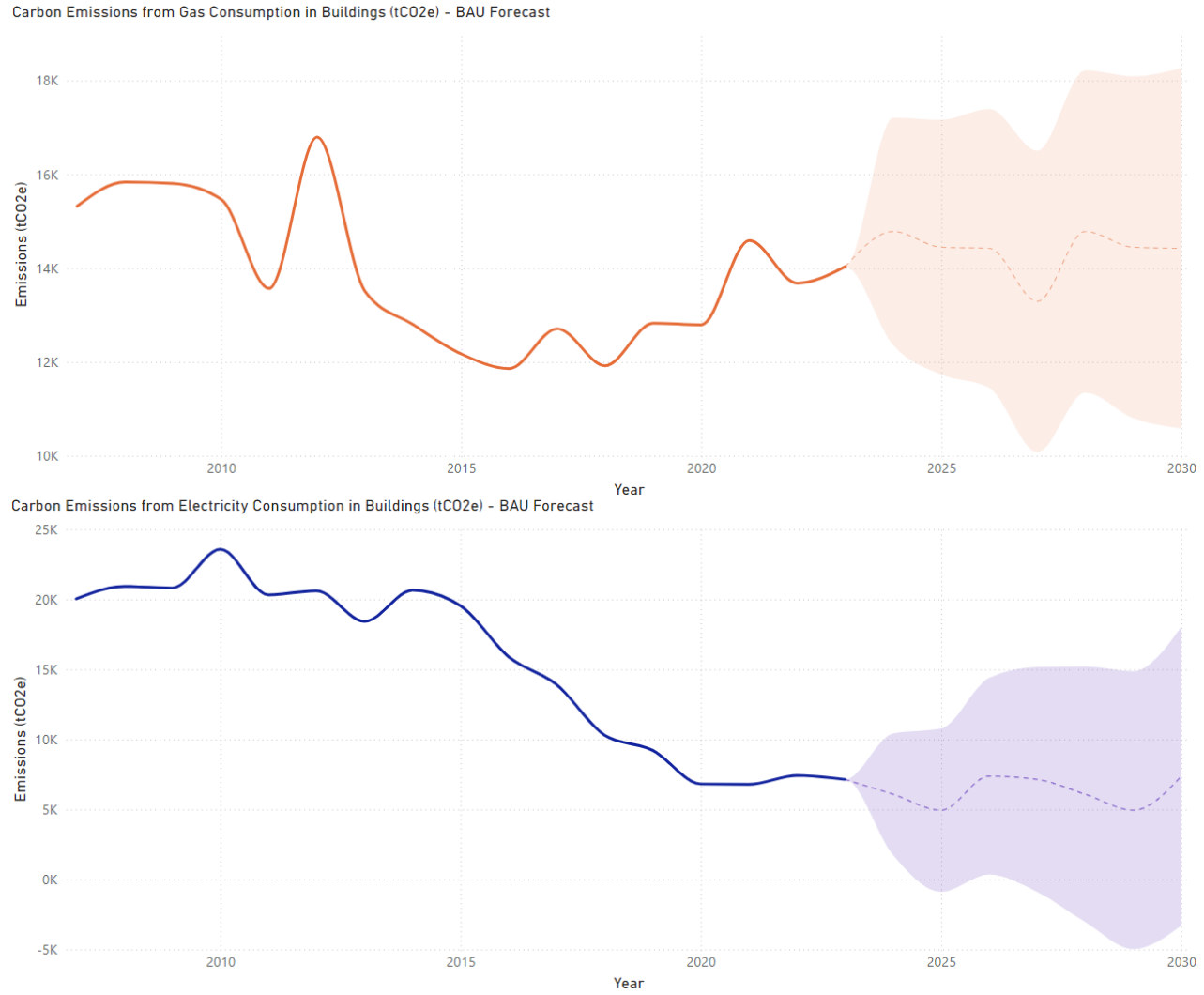
Targets

The Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020 requires public bodies to report targets on their operational/organisational emissions. These include reducing direct emissions, where possible, to 'absolute zero', and reducing indirect emissions, in advance of Scotland's 2045 net zero target.

The downward trend of the Council's historical carbon emissions record shows a gradual reduction in emissions over time, however, the current trend in emissions from the use of natural gas, particularly for the purpose of space and water heating in the Council's building stock, presents a significant challenge for the Council to reach 'absolute zero' Scope 1 emissions. This year, saw a 2.6% increase in emissions from natural gas consumption. This can be attributed to the recent reopening of Olympia and the increased heat demand from Dundee House and the offices at City Square due to higher occupancy rates in the offices.

Emissions from electricity use has increased partly due to an increase in its emission factor this year but also because of a growing electric vehicle (EV) fleet and the opening of the new Clepington Road EV charging hub. A business as usual (BAU) forecast of future emissions, shown in Figure 7, would suggest that emissions from gas and electricity consumption in buildings will fluctuate around current levels. On the other hand, it would be anticipated that electricity consumption will increase if the Council successfully shifts away from natural gas use and continues to expand its EV fleet and chargepoint infrastructure. The ability to reach net zero emissions from electricity consumption in Council buildings will be greatly dependent on the decarbonisation of the electricity grid.

Figure 7: Carbon Emissions (tCO2e) from Gas and Electricity Consumption in Buildings - BAU Forecast up to 2030 Based on Historical Trend



3d) Organisational targets

List all of the body's targets of relevance to its climate change duties. Where applicable, targets for reducing indirect emissions of greenhouse gases, overall carbon targets and any separate land use, energy efficiency, waste, water, information and communication technology, transport, travel and heat targets should be included. Where applicable, you should also provide the body's target date for achieving zero direct emissions of greenhouse gases, or such other targets that demonstrate how the body is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets.

Name of target	Type of target	Target	Units	Boundary/s cope of target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Progress against target	Comments
Net Zero Transition Plan Net Zero Emissions Target	Absolute	Net zero emissions	tCO ₂ e reduction	All emissions	2020/21	25,764	tCO ₂ e	2038/39	Baseline and target have been established and currently within the first year of monitoring. First report expected in Q1 of 2025.	The NZTP sets out how the Council will achieve its organisational goal of net zero emissions by 2038 from 2020 levels. The reporting boundary covers three main sectors (stationary, transport and waste) though some limitations apply such as housing and procurement activities - more detail can be found in the NZTP available online.
Net Zero Transition Plan Net Zero Emissions Interim Target	Percentage	50	total % reduction	All emissions	2020/21	25,764	tCO ₂ e	2030/31	Baseline and target have been established and currently within the first year of monitoring. First report expected in Q1 of 2025.	This is an interim target from the NZTP, with a target year of 2030/31. The NZTP sets out how the Council will achieve its organisational goal of net zero emissions by 2038 from 2020 levels. The reporting boundary covers three main sectors

Name of target	Type of target	Target	Units	Boundary/s cope of target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Progress against target	Comments
										(stationary, transport and waste) though some limitations apply such as housing and procurement activities - more detail can be found in the NZTP available online.

3da. How will the body align its spending plans and use of resources to contribute to reducing emissions and delivering its emission reduction targets?

Provide any relevant supporting information.

The Council's NZTP incorporates a carbon accounting method to track each Service Area's contribution to the Council's overall carbon footprint. A carbon budget is used to set emissions reduction targets, per year per Council service. Additionally, the NZTP includes an array actions, responsibilities, emissions reduction pathways, cost considerations and financing options. Ultimately, the plan is to incorporate carbon accounting as part of the financial budget process and spending plans for each Council service.

3db. How will the body publish, or otherwise make available, it's progress towards achieving its emissions reduction targets?

Provide any other relevant supporting information. In the event that the body wishes to refer to information already published, provide information about where the publication can be accessed.

Since the adoption of the Council's NZTP by Committee in 2023, it was agreed that there would be an annual update to Committee to report on the progress made against the targets. The associated committee report will therefore be publicly accessible via the Dundee City Council website. Within the Council, staff will have access to a dedicated SharePoint site where they can report on their progress, check their carbon dashboard, find training opportunities and access relevant resources.

Project and changes**3e) Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year**

Emissions source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO₂e)	Comments
Electricity	-	Refer to "Other"
Natural gas	-	Refer to "Other"
Other heating fuels	-	Refer to "Other"
Waste	101	A reduction of 234 tonnes of waste to landfill, though slight increase in waste incineration (overall waste emissions are down). Figure provided is an estimate of avoided emissions.
Water and sewerage	-	Unknown
Travel	-	Unknown
Fleet transport	-	Unknown
Other (please specify in comments)	-	There were no new Non-Domestic Energy Efficiency (NDEE) baskets completed this year, however the estimated cumulative total amount of carbon savings from the three completed NDEE baskets is 2,377tCO ₂ e.

3g) Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported anywhere else in this form) in the report year.

If the emissions increased or decreased due to any such factor in the report year, provide an estimate of amount and direction.

Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO _{2e})	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes		Increase	Trend suggests there may be a slight increase however, majority of changes will already have been accounted for in previous sections.
Service provision			Majority of changes will already have been accounted for in previous sections.
Staff numbers			Majority of changes will already have been accounted for in previous sections.
Other (please specify in comments)		Increase	Changes to the adopted hybrid policy is expected to increase emissions from commuting journeys as well as increased emissions from building use.

3h) Anticipated annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the year ahead

Emissions source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO _{2e})	Comments
		Unknown

3i) Estimated decrease or increase in emissions from other sources in the year ahead

If the emissions are likely to increase or decrease due to any such factor in the year ahead, provide an estimate of the amount and the direction.

Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO _{2e})	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
Estate changes			Majority of changes will already have been accounted for in previous sections. Estimated to fluctuate around current levels under BAU scenario.
Service provision			Majority of changes will already have been accounted for in previous sections.
Staff numbers			Majority of changes will already have been accounted for in previous sections.

3j) Total carbon reduction project savings since the start of the year which the body used as a baseline for its carbon footprint

If the body has data available, estimate the total emissions savings made from projects since the start of that year ("the baseline year").

Total savings	Total estimated emissions savings (tCO ₂ e)	Comments
Total project savings since baseline year	29,101	This is the current total emissions savings since 2007/08 as calculated from 3a. There is not enough data available to separate the emission reduction from individual projects and external factors such as grid emission factor reductions.

3k) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to its emissions, targets and projects.

Total emissions

- The Council's carbon footprint reduced by 51.8% since the baseline year of 2007/08.
- Compared to the previous year, this was an increase of 10.8%.

Stationary Sector

- Emissions from the Stationary sector represented 81.6% of total emissions.
- 22,079.6 tCO₂e was attributed to the Stationary sector; an increase of 4.4% compared to the previous year.
- All Stationary sub-sectors saw an increase in emissions this year. This is due to several contributing factors:
 - The state of current worldwide energy market conditions has meant higher emission factors for gas and electricity this year.
 - Reopening of Olympia and changes to building occupancy levels as more staff return to the office.
 - A growing EV fleet and an expanding EV chargepoint infrastructure.
 - A small shift away from gas-powered heating systems to electric heating systems.
 - An overall increase in energy consumption.
- This year saw a 2.6% increase in emissions from natural gas consumption. This can be attributed to the recent reopening of the Olympia and the increased heat demand from Dundee House and the offices at City Square due to higher occupancy rates in the offices.
- Emissions from electricity consumption rose by 9.7% while electricity consumption only increased by 2.5%. Again, the disproportionate increase in emissions compared to the increase in consumption is due to the higher emission conversion factor for electricity this year. Electricity consumption is expected to increase in the future as we expand the EV infrastructure and shift away from the use of natural gas to heat buildings. This however, highlights the need for the Council to invest in renewables, and the ability to reach net zero emissions from electricity consumption will be greatly dependent on the decarbonisation of the electricity grid. Network investment by district network operators (DNO) is critical to connect the significant volumes of new low carbon power generation required to support the expected increase in electricity demand from all users and to lower electricity emission conversion factors.

Transport Sector:

- Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 34.4% in emissions from the Transport sector.
- Business travel saw an increase across all modes of transport, leading to an 154% increase in emissions. This was largely due to increased business mileage claims made by staff which suggest an uptick of staff travel for in-person meetings, conferences and other work-related trips.

- Service travel emissions increased by 14.5%.
- An accurate comparison for fleet emissions could not be carried out due to differences in the datasets analysed between the two periods, however, records held by the Fleet team indicate an overall reduction in fossil fuel consumption by fleet vehicles this year.
- The Fleet team has been making steady progress on the electrification of fleet vehicles and have been implementing improved data management systems.

Waste Sector:

- There was a 1.4% decrease in emissions from waste compared to the previous year.
- A reduction of 234 tonnes of waste going to landfill was recorded when compared to the previous year. Waste to landfill is the most harmful method of waste disposal as the global warming potential of landfill gases, such as methane, is much more potent than carbon dioxide.
- The energy from waste (EfW) plant at Baldovie continues to recycle incinerator bottom ash (IBA) thus avoiding its disposal at landfill.

Emissions by Scope:

- Scope 1 emissions (direct emissions) represented 60.3% of total emissions.
- Scope 2 emissions (grid electricity emissions) represented 27.1% of total emissions.
- Scope 3 emissions (indirect emissions) represented 12.6% of total emissions.

4 **ADAPTATION**

Assessing and managing risk

4a) **Has the body assessed current and future climate-related risks?**

If yes, provide a reference or link to any such risk assessment(s).

- In autumn 2018 a **Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)** of ten policy sectors was carried out in small workshops with key stakeholders to determine the nature and extent of climate related risks in Dundee. Results can be found at https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/consultative_draft_secap_-_risk_vulnerability_assessment.pdf.
- The resulting actions were implemented, monitored and evaluated (using Adaptation Scotland's **Benchmarking Tool**) as part of the on-going climate action planning process and aligned with **Adaptation Scotland's Capability Framework** in which the Council is currently at stage **P12C** ('Planning and Implementation – the Council have developed an initial adaptation strategy and action plan').
- **An update to the CRVA has been commissioned and is due for completion by late 2024.** This will assess risks under the 2°C and 4°C scenarios, aid the Council to reprioritise adaptation actions and estimate some of the economic impacts of climate change witnessed in Dundee.
- **A regional Tayside Adaptation Partnership** is under development with Perth & Kinross Council and Angus Council, supported by Adaptation Scotland to identify synergies across the CRVAs and develop regional projects and engagement tools.
- Detailed analysis of long-term climate trends was used to prepare the Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2 (Aug 2013) which informed the design of the now completed Dundee and Broughty Ferry "Coastal Flood Protection Schemes" and will be used to inform the design of any further coastal flood risk and erosion management projects.
- The **Downfield and Dundee, Monifieth and Sidlaws Flood Protection Study** (2019) commissioned by Dundee City Council and Angus Council identifies flood risk areas along the Dighty Water, Gelly Burn and Fithie Burn in the Downfield and Dundee/Monifieth and Sidlaws area and assesses options (including economic viability) for flood protection measures that can be introduced to reduce flood risk to residential and non-residential properties. At present this project has not been successful in gaining funding in Cycle 2 however, Dundee City Council intend to take forward small interventions stated within the report where funding allows. An application to Cycle 3 will be made when available.
- In partnership with other responsible authorities, the Council provided input to the preparation of the Flood Risk Management Cycle 1 **Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan** as required by the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act. The Cycle 2 **Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan** is to be published in late 2024 and will include actions to be delivered during the 2022-2028 period to reduce flood risk within the Dundee City Council boundary.
- Dundee City Council are continuing to work in partnership with Scottish Water and other partners such as SEPA and NatureScot, to develop and implement surface water drainage strategies for areas within the Dundee City Council boundary to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to climate change whilst also enabling development of brownfield sites and incorporating other benefits.
- The Council has prepared and operates a **Flood Emergency Plan** that is periodically updated. The plan identifies known areas of flooding and measures to be taken when flood alerts and/or reports of flooding are received and clearly assigns roles and responsibilities within the organisation when responding to these events.

4b) What arrangements does the body have in place to manage climate-related risks?

Provide details of any climate change adaptation strategies, action plans and risk management procedures, and any climate change adaptation policies which apply across the body.

- The Council's **Generic Emergency and Business Continuity Plans** are being updated to apply to risks associated with:
 - Disruption to energy, transport, water and ICT infrastructure and delivery networks
 - Rising sea levels for coastal communities
 - Impacts on health and well-being of individuals and communities.
- **Service Risk Registers** may include climate-related risks but are more likely to be referenced as severe weather impacts
- The Council has prepared and operates a **Flood Emergency Plan** that is updated periodically. The plan identifies known areas of flooding and measures to be taken when flood alerts and/or reports of flooding are received and clearly assigns roles and responsibilities within the organisation when responding to these events.
- All Council strategies, plans and programmes continue to undergo **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** to assess their environmental impact including climate change adaptation risks and opportunities.
- The Council's **Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)** tool assists Committee report authors to consider the likely climate change adaptation impacts of their report and provide details on any required mitigating action to manage or overcome negative impacts.

Taking Action

4c) What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?

Include details of work to increase awareness of the need to adapt to climate change and build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to assess risk and implement action. The body may wish to make reference to the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme ("the Programme").

Building Adaptive Capacity

Training

- As a result of the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (discussed in section 4a), **21 actions were identified** to help the city build resilience against climate change (included in the Dundee Climate Action Plan). These include physical measures, such as flood protection and infrastructure improvements as well as societal measures that build community resilience.
- Council Officers have undertaken training on a **Climate Just** tool which allows social vulnerability in the face of climate change to be assessed so that adaptation can be tailored to people as well as places.
- Building on the results of the Benchmarking Assessment, the internal Adaptation Working Group continues to engage staff in embedding adaptation across teams and departments and within Service Plans, Local Development Plans and Council Plans.
- 15 Council Officers received training on "Becoming Climate Resilient" in March 2023, delivered by Sniffer. Services covered were: Green Space, Health and Social Care, Corporate Risk, Infrastructure, Climate Change, Sustainable Transport and Planning.

Delivering Adaptation Action

- **The Flood Risk Management Cycle 1 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan** was published on 22nd June 2016 in co-ordination with Angus Council, Aberdeenshire Council, Perth and Kinross Council, Scottish Water and SEPA. The plan is reviewed and updated in 6-year cycles from the date of the inaugural Plan published in June 2016. The Flood Risk Management Cycle 2 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk

Management Plan is expected to be published in late 2024. Subject to being prioritised favourably at a national level by the Scottish Government/SEPA, Flood Protection Schemes being considered for inclusion in the Cycle 2 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan include extending the Dundee Coastal Flood Protection Scheme and implementing a Fluvial Flood Protection Scheme.

- Dundee City Council and Scottish Water are working together under a partnership arrangement to deliver a Surface Water Management Plan for Dundee. Key areas have been identified as part of the partnership and will be taken forward subject to the allocation of funding. Design work at St Marys is ongoing as one of the key projects arising from this partnership. Further details of the drainage strategy partnership can be found in the 25 January 2021 City Development Committee Report Number 32-2021 available at https://www.dundee.gov.uk/minutes/report?rep_id=32-2021.
- Following on from the Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2, the **“Dundee” and “Broughty Ferry” Coastal Flood Protection Schemes** are now complete and active in protecting Dundee from Coastal Flooding.
- Since 2019 a programme of **dune restoration works** have been implemented. The management of the dunes is ongoing and regular inspections are undertaken to identify further works to protect and enhance the area. These works have been undertaken to complement the natural flood protection that the dunes provide to Broughty Ferry.
- Dundee City Council are continuing to work in partnership with Scottish Water and other partners such as SEPA and NatureScot, to develop and implement Surface Water Drainage Strategies for areas within the Dundee City Council boundary to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to climate change whilst also enabling development of brownfield sites and incorporating other multiple benefits. As locations for drainage strategies similar to that being developed in St Marys and Douglas continue to be identified across the city, Dundee City Council and Scottish Water are to enter into a formal partnership agreement. Further details of the drainage strategy partnership working can be found in the 25 January 2021 City Development Committee Report Number 32-2021 available at https://www.dundee.gov.uk/minutes/report?rep_id=32-2021.
- Dundee City Council are working with SEPA to explore options for river restoration works on the Dighty. This project is funded as part of SEPA’s Water Environment Fund (WEF). It is in its initial stages as it looks at how the Dighty can be restored to enhance habitats and increase biodiversity. The study will also assess where flood risk can be reduced by increasing capacity or slowing river flows.

Greenspace/Biodiversity/Green Infrastructure

Dundee City Council’s Biodiversity Action Plan, published in January 2020, includes actions for safeguarding and enhancing existing habitats and species as well as actions on potential sites and projects. Dundee City Council’s progress towards these actions are reported to Council committee annually (the latest report was agreed in [June 2024](#) at the Climate, Biodiversity and Environment Committee) as well as to the Scottish Government every 3 years as part of its legal [Biodiversity Duty](#) (last reported in January 2024).

Since the publication of the current Biodiversity Action Plan in 2020, there have been some significant changes to both international and national policies and strategies. Other issues such as Ash Dieback have become significant, requiring Dundee City Council to take action, which is not reflected in the current plan. In addition, the Council’s technological capabilities have improved, updates to GIS software in particular enable information to be shared more widely and are used to plan more effectively. These factors have prompted the need for a review of the Biodiversity Action Plan which will be brought to elected members in 2025. In preparation for the review of the Biodiversity Action Plan a number of projects have been undertaken. The Council took advantage of an opportunity to be involved with the development of a GIS-based Nature Network Tool developed by AECOM in partnership with NatureScot as part of a CivTech Challenge. Involvement in this project at such an early stage has ensured that the tool will be suitable for very urban local authorities such as Dundee City and to ensure that the data will be at sufficient resolution. The first

Nature Network maps have been provided with further opportunity mapping elements to be released imminently. This will provide evidence-based support for updated actions identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Seven parks in the city successfully attained a Green Flag award in 2024/25, by submitting a Management Plan and hosting a site visit by an external assessor. In addition to this, in 2024 an external company was contracted to carry out a full audit of all publicly accessible open spaces larger than 0.2 ha in the city in preparation for an update to the Open Space Strategy. This involved a quality assessment of around 120 open spaces and network analysis on the accessibility of these areas at different scales.

The Scottish Government has previously allocated an amount of Nature Restoration Funding directly to each Local Authority. Last year Dundee was awarded £171,000 - this funding was used to enhance the existing Nature Network and improve Nature Network links to protect species at risk. Projects included:

- Removal of 6,000m² of invasive laurel shrub in Camperdown Park woodland and replacement with native trees and shrubs.
- Further improvement work at the new climate resilient woodlands near Clatto, including path upgrades, wildflower sowing and deer fence removal.
- Path repairs and wildflower area creation in storm damaged areas at Templeton Woods
- 450 native trees and shrubs were planted at Riverside Nature Park to reduce litter blowing from the recycling centre.
- An area of dune grassland at Broughty Ferry Local Nature Reserve was fenced off to allow for natural grassland regeneration.
- 30 large street trees were planted in empty tree pits across the city.
- Four new biodiversity grassland areas were created along Lochee and Cupar Angus Road.
- 36 Swift boxes were purchased and erected on Council and University of Dundee buildings.
- 100 amphibian ladders were installed in roadside gullypot drains in two amphibian hotspots in the east of the city.

Other biodiversity investments in the last year included:

- A project proposal for a city-wide iTree Eco project in partnership with the University of Dundee was created including an Urban Forest Audit and woodland policy review.
- Grey Squirrel Control at 9 locations across the city.
- Mink trapping along the Dighty in partnership with the Scottish Invasive Species Initiative.
- Allium bulbs were planted in naturalised grassland areas across the city.
- A hedge survey was carried out on Council-maintained hedges across the city.
- New coastal grassland at Broughty Ferry Esplanade was created as part of the Broughty Ferry and Monifieth Active Travel Project.
- New trees were planted at Magdalen Green and Dudhope Park.
- Local radio campaign was run for a second year to highlight the benefit of longer grass in parks.
- Dundee was one of three Scottish Cities that took part in the City Nature Challenge in 2024; this challenge is an international event, motivating people around the world to find and record wildlife in their cities.

Transportation

- Dundee EVIF Pathfinder project - following Transport Scotland's announcement of the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure fund, Dundee City Council tasked Urban Foresight with developing

alternative models for a public EV charging network. The Pathfinder project aimed to establish a comprehensive network of public charge points, ensuring that EV infrastructure is accessible to residents, workers, and visitors. Another key goal was to gauge private investment interest and determine the necessary subsidy to bridge gaps between commercially viable and less profitable areas, ensuring a just transition. Urban Foresight utilised its expertise to assess Dundee's current EV charging landscape and forecast future EV uptake and infrastructure needs. The initial "Pathfinder" has been completed, the grant application is currently in process and looking to move onto the procurement phase.

- Reimagining the ground floor of Bell Street MSCP: Green transport hub and spokes project - in 2023, Dundee City Council secured Levelling Up funding to redevelop the Bell Street multi-storey car park into a multi-modal, sustainable transport hub. The green transport mobility hub aims to become a destination for the city by:
 - Enhancing access and connectivity to key amenities such as employment, education, health, and leisure facilities in the city through active travel methods.
 - Decreasing carbon emissions by promoting a shift towards low-carbon modes of transportation and encouraging the transition from private car usage to active travel options.
 - Alleviating congestion and improving air quality by increasing the availability and usage of electric vehicles (EVs) while also minimising motorised vehicle deliveries in the city centre to enhance convenience for businesses.
 - The project has been completed and has moved onto the development phase.

4d) Where applicable, what contribution has the body made to helping deliver the Programme?

Provide any other relevant supporting information.

Objective Reference	Theme	Policy/Proposal reference	Delivery progress made
[N1] Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment	Natural Environment	[N1-8] Understand the risks associated with coastal flooding through development and implementation of local flood risk plans.	Dundee City Council has engaged in the development of the Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 Local Flood Risk Management Plans through membership of the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) Local Plan District.
		[N1-10] Developing datasets to support flood risk, river and coastal management. A requirement of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act is to develop a programme to integrate necessary data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Flood Risk Management Cycle 1 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published on 22nd June 2016 in co-ordination with Angus Council, Aberdeenshire Council, Perth and Kinross Council, Scottish Water and SEPA. The plan is reviewed and updated in 6-year cycles from the date of the inaugural Plan published in June 2016. The Flood Risk Management Cycle 2 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan is programmed for publication in late 2024 and is currently being prepared. Subject to the national flood risk funding review and being prioritised favourably at a national level, Cycle 2 Flood Protection Schemes are likely to be developed for the Dighty watercourse and an extension of the existing Dundee Coastal Flood Protection Scheme to protect Dundee Airport. The Tayside Integrated Catchment Study has been completed up to the Optioneering Stage and has identified high level preferred options to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to flooding when considering future climate change predictions. Dundee City Council and Scottish Water will work in partnership to deliver projects where funding is available. The Dundee City Council and Scottish Water partnership working has also developed a GIS-based dataset containing various existing and new datasets to inform the drainage strategy development work which includes existing drainage assets/infrastructure and flood record data.
[N2] Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt	Natural Environment	[N2-2] The Scottish Planning Policy includes green networks, green space, street trees and other vegetation, green roofs, wetlands and other water features, and coastal habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2019 Local Development Plan (LDP) and NPF4 make up the development plan for Dundee. The LDP contains policies on green networks, green and blue infrastructure, enhancing natural assets, and others covering the topics of placemaking, economic development, housing, retail and transport. Supplementary guidance on Low and Zero Carbon Technology in New Developments was also published in 2019. Further planning guidance documents on Surface Water and Drainage and Heat Networks were published in 2020.

		<p>in helping Scotland to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>[N2-11]</p> <p>Embed climate change adaptation considerations, and potential responses such as habitat networks and green networks, into wider land use planning decisions through the use of Forestry and Woodland Strategies, regional land use strategies, and Strategic and Local Development Plans and development master-plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council is currently preparing the Evidence Report for the next Local Development Plan (LDP), which is scheduled for publication in 2027/2028. This report will align with the national planning policies outlined in National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4). As part of the initial scoping process, the Council is gathering relevant evidence and engaging with key stakeholders, including key agencies, children and young people, and the general public, to identify the issues facing Dundee. To support this process, the Council has developed topic papers on various issues, including climate change, climate mitigation and adaptation, environmental responsibility, biodiversity, flood risk and water management, and sustainable transport. Additionally, the Council has completed an Open Space Audit, evaluating all open spaces within the local authority area that are 0.2 hectares or larger. The findings from this audit will inform the development of an Open Space Strategy, which will outline policies and proposals for the development, maintenance, and use of green infrastructure in Dundee in accordance with the Council's statutory obligations. Dundee City Council is also conducting a Play Sufficiency Assessment, which includes both physical audits of play spaces and an interactive online survey. The Council's Biodiversity Duty report was agreed in June 2017. A new Biodiversity Plan was published in January 2020.
		<p>[N2-18]/[N2-20]</p> <p>Support the development of Local Flood Risk Management Plans. This will manage waters and coasts at a river catchment level and include local flood risk management plans.</p>	<p>Dundee City Council has engaged in the development of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan through membership of the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) Local Plan District.</p>
<p>[N3]</p> <p>Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and services that the natural environment provides</p>	<p>Natural Environment</p>		<p>N/A</p> <p>Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective.</p>
<p>[B1]</p> <p>Understand the effects of climate change and their</p>	<p>Buildings and infrastructure networks</p>	<p>[B1-13]</p> <p>Flood Risk Management Plans - The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Flood Risk Management Cycle 1 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published on 22nd June 2016 in co-ordination with Angus Council, Aberdeenshire Council, Perth and Kinross Council, Scottish Water and SEPA. The plan is reviewed and updated in 6-year cycles from the date of the inaugural

impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks		2009 requires the development of Flood Risk Management Strategies (FRMS) and Local Flood Risk Management Plans (LFRMP).	<p>Plan published in June 2016. The Flood Risk Management Cycle 2 Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan is expected to be published in late 2024 and is currently being prepared. Subject to the national flood risk funding review and being prioritised favourably at a national level, Cycle 2 Flood Protection Schemes are to be developed for the Dighty watercourse and an extension of the existing Dundee Coastal Flood Protection Scheme to protect Dundee Airport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tayside Integrated Catchment Study has been completed up to the Optioneering Stage and has identified high level preferred options to reduce flood risk and provide resilience to flooding when considering future climate change predictions. Dundee City Council and Scottish Water will work in partnership to deliver projects where funding is available. The Dundee City Council and Scottish Water partnership working has also developed a GIS-based dataset containing various existing and new datasets to inform the drainage strategy development work which includes existing drainage assets/infrastructure and flood record data.
[B2] Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure	Building and infrastructure networks		<p>N/A</p> <p>Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective</p>

<p>[B3]</p> <p>Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided</p>	<p>Buildings and infrastructure networks</p>	<p>[B3-3]</p> <p>Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Climate Change) identifies that short- and long-term impacts of climate change should be taken into account in all decisions throughout the planning system.</p>	<p>The adopted LDP policies encourage the installation of low and zero carbon generating technology in new buildings, active travel and development of networks of green infrastructure. A review is expected in the forthcoming Main Issues Reports/SEA process and supplementary planning guidance. New, non-statutory planning guidance was published for public consultation on the Dundee Green Network to promote opportunities to enhance and protect the network of green infrastructure in Dundee.</p>
		<p>[B3-6]</p> <p>Home Energy Efficiency Programme for Scotland. Delivering heating and insulation measures across Scotland to help improve energy efficiency and reduce energy demands of existing housing stock in the most fuel poor areas.</p> <p>[B3-7]</p> <p>The Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing sets a minimum standard for energy efficiency in social housing. All social housing will be expected to meet the standard by 2020.</p>	<p>The Housing Department continues to maximise the impact of the Home Energy Efficiency Programme Scotland – Area Based Schemes (HEEPS:ABS now more commonly referred to as EES:ABS- Energy Efficient Scotland: Area Based Schemes)) funding by combining it with its own capital budget to externally insulate (EWI) mixed tenure blocks of flats in Council estates with high levels of fuel poverty that are either solid wall or non-traditional construction. This has resulted in a total investment of more than £50m in EWI in the city since the inception of the EWI Programme in 2013 with more than 5,000 residents in Dundee seeing their properties thermally upgraded.</p> <p>This process has become increasingly difficult in recent years for several reasons including higher standards, loss of ECO funding and higher labour and materials costs. In addition, the Council has reconfigured several internal processes relating to contract management and this has introduced further delays. However, plans and funding are now back in place, and EWI installations have resumed since autumn 2024.</p> <p>This standard, now being referred to as the 2020 EESSH milestone, has been superseded by EESSH2. EESSH2 itself is currently under review by the Scottish Government in order to better align it with its Net Zero agenda. It is likely that the revised standard for social housing will introduce new metrics and targets for landlords to meet, to demonstrate that homes are as energy efficient as possible and that zero direct emissions heating is being installed. In the meantime, DCC continues to make upgrades to its properties – see below.</p>

		<p>[B3-8]</p> <p>Improve Housing Quality by ensuring all houses meet the tolerable standard, and that all social housing meets the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) by 2015.</p>	<p>The Housing Service is committed to improving the energy efficiency and performance of properties to benefit tenants. In 2023/24 the service delivered the following projects/installations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69 new boilers were installed, 2 properties were connected to district-heating and 14 electric to gas properties completed. • 239 properties had new windows installed. • Stock total is 12,654 (not including HMO/Homeless accommodation). <p>The Housing Service also aims to drive forward change and improvement and has recently updated its Asset Management Strategy and produced an Energy Efficiency/Net Zero Strategy that will sit alongside it. Links are:</p> <p>https://www.dundeecity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/337-2023_-_housing_asset_management_strategy_for_2023-2028_-_merged.pdf</p> <p>https://www.dundeecity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/draft_344-2023_-_energy_efficiency_and_net_zero_strategy_2023-2027_full_rpt.pdf</p> <p>The Housing Service is keen to contribute to the Scottish Government's stated aim of a net zero Scotland across all sectors by 2045. The Service will endeavour to ensure that this transition is just and that the fuel poor are prioritised in projects and programmes. The outcomes of the Scottish Government's review of EESSH2 are yet to be published and the extent to which hydrogen will be deployed as an alternative to natural gas is still to be understood. It is clear that there will be a phasing out of gas heating with a prohibition already on the installation of gas-boilers in new-build houses from 2024 onwards. This will require the consideration of different types of electric heating, including heat-pumps, which will theoretically be able to operate at optimal levels when installed in conjunction with high insulation standards of new-build properties.</p> <p>Within the existing stock, which currently has sub-optimal insulation standards, the Housing Department will not install replacement heating that leads to an increase in running costs for tenants. Air-source heat pumps currently cannot compete with gas central heating and this poses an issue when gas heating systems in properties reach the end of their life and require replacement. Therefore, whilst contrary to the Council's desire to reduce carbon emissions by installing renewable heat, it is likely that the Council may be forced into replacing end-of-life systems with new gas heating installations, or potentially hybrid gas with an element of heat-pump, for at least the next few years.</p>
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			<p>Therefore, the Council will continue to take a fabric first approach by improving the thermal performance of stock through installation of insulation. This means that, whatever heating system is inside homes, less will be required of it and this cuts carbon emissions. As an alternative, where EWI is difficult and it is a cost-effective option, the Council may also consider installing PV arrays on suitable rooftops and properties, perhaps together with battery storage in conjunction with air-source heat pumps to lower tenants' fuel costs, reduce energy demand on the grid and reduce emissions from heating.</p> <p>The Housing Department also has a new-build social rented housing programme, constructing properties itself or in partnership with local Housing Associations. The programme also includes the purchase of new build 'Off the Shelf' Properties from Developers. The Council has set itself a challenging target of 200 social rented house completions per annum within the Local Housing Strategy and Council Plan. There were 264 social rented housing new builds completed in 2023/24 (of which 194 Housing Association and 70 DCC) which is the highest since 2008/09.</p> <p>Within the new-build programme, the Council continues to aim for the Scottish Government Greener Standard through a fabric first approach. However, the Council is mindful of the Scottish Government Heat in Buildings Strategy document for Achieving Net Zero Emissions in Scotland's Buildings. This sets out plans that mean direct emission heating systems (DEH), such as those that run on fossil fuel, are no longer installed in any homes and non-domestic buildings since April 2024. Individual gas boilers will be replaced by alternatives such as heat pumps, solar and electric energy. The Council is trialling the installation of hybrid air-source heat pump/gas boilers and continuing to maximise the benefits being directly gained by tenants through solar photovoltaic panel installations. The Council currently has a new build project on Blackness Road which has seen unfortunate delays, but it is hoped that this will be going to tender in the near future.</p> <p>The Council will continue to review designs to allow for the adoption of air source heat pumps as the standard heating installation for all future new build developments.</p> <p>Dundee Energy Efficiency Advice Project (DEEAP), which forms a part of Dundee City Council's Advice Services within Corporate Services, aims to support Council Tenants, Private Tenants, Homeowners, and Housing Association Tenants with around 4,000 energy advice home visits per year, and attending on average over 100 community and public events to raise awareness of the energy advice service provided throughout Dundee. The DEEAP continues to support the eradication of fuel poverty with tailored free and impartial energy advice to households within Dundee and to help clients keep their homes warm and energy efficient. The DEEAP aims to help with all types of energy support, including assessing for energy grants and schemes, complex metering issues, and general energy efficiency advice. Staff, comprising of DEEAP's energy advisors, Private Sector Services</p>
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			Unit (PSSU), Care and Repair, and Asset Management teams continue to raise awareness and make referrals to Home Energy Scotland (HES) for private owners and tenants. Home Energy Scotland can help assess clients for available support such as insulation upgrades and boiler replacements, to make their homes more energy efficient.
[S1] Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities	Society		N/A Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective, however its Flood Emergency Plan identifies known areas of flooding and measures to be taken when Flood Alerts and/or reports of flooding are received and clearly assigns roles and responsibilities within the organisation for responding to these events.
[S2] Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events	Society		N/A Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective however, in partnership with other responsible authorities, the development and implementation of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan includes elements of awareness raising.
[S3] Support of our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate	Society		N/A Dundee City Council is not listed as a responsible authority for this objective however, the Council support health service and emergency responders within the duties of the Civil Contingencies (Scotland) Act 2005.

Review, monitoring and evaluation

4e) What arrangements does the body have in place to review current and future climate risks?

Provide details of arrangements to review current and future climate risks, for example, what timescales are in place to review the climate change risk assessments referred to in Question 4(a) and adaptation strategies, action plans, procedures and policies in Question 4(b).

- In autumn 2018 a **Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA)** of ten policy sectors was carried out. Results can be found at https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/consultative_draft_secap_-_risk_vulnerability_assessment.pdf
- **An update to the CRVA has been commissioned and due for completion by October 2024.** This will assess risks under the 2°C and 4°C scenarios, and help the Council reprioritise adaptation actions and estimate some of the economic impacts of climate change witnessed in Dundee.
- Adaptation is one of the themes under the Council's new [Net Zero Transition Plan 2024-2030 \(dundee.gov.uk\)](#)
The Council's **Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)** tool assists Committee report authors to consider the likely climate change adaptation impacts of their report and provide details on any required mitigating action to manage or overcome negative impacts.

4f) What arrangements does the body have in place to monitor and evaluate the impact of the adaptation actions?

Please provide details of monitoring and evaluation criteria and adaptation indicators used to assess the effectiveness of actions detailed under Question 4(c) and Question 4(d).

- **Surface Water Management Planning Group** will be set up to monitor the effectiveness of flood protection measures carried out. Annual surveys will continue to be carried out to monitor coastal erosion and assess bodies of water.
- Monitoring and review of Adaptation Actions in regular NZTP monitoring and reporting cycles (6 monthly for CLT and annually for Committee)
- The **Flood Emergency Plan** requires the Council to record the effectiveness of implementation of mitigation measures and record new areas that require attention.
- The Council will work in partnership with SEPA to review and update their **Flood Maps**.

Future priorities for adaptation

4g) What are the body's top 5 climate change adaptation priorities for the year ahead?

Provide a summary of the areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

- 1) Review the outcomes of the updated CRVA with the Dundee Climate Leadership Group.
- 2) Link Urban ReLeaf citizen science with climate resilience planning.
- 3) Implement organisational Climate Resilience plans via the Net Zero Transition Planning process.
- 4) Develop regional adaptation projects with partners across the Tayside with the support of Adaptation Scotland.
- 5) Update Business Continuity Plans for each Council Service.

4h) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of adaptation best practice.

None.

5 PROCUREMENT

5a) How have procurement policies contributed to compliance with climate change duties?

Provide information relating to how the procurement policies of the body have contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.

Dundee City Council approved a Corporate Procurement Strategy for 2024-27 https://www.dundeeccity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/corporate_procurement_strategy_2024-27_3.pdf

The Procurement Strategy includes measures of the scope 3 emissions calculated for each category of spend across the Council. The strategy plans for the development of category strategies for those categories identified by the analysis as 'hotspots' and those category strategies will develop more detailed plans to reduce emissions through demand management and changed procurement and related practices.

Examples of where the Council's approach to its procurement has had an impact include:

- **Electric Vehicle Charging Points** - Dundee City Council already has a substantial number of charging points, both in charging hubs and on-street. The Corporate Procurement Team are currently working with the service on a concession contract which will out-source the management of the charging hub and provide a vehicle for further investment in expanding the network of fast and rapid charge points.
- **Education and Office Furniture** – a collaborative framework is available allowing the Council to purchase furniture from a sustainable supply chain that positively contributes to our climate change commitment. In order to provide assurances that wood and wood-based products originate from sustainably managed forests, it is a requirement of this framework that all timber used in manufacture comes from a sustainable source and must have Chain of Custody tracking documents to meet the requirements of UK and EU timber regulations. Suppliers, whether manufacturers or resellers of furniture, are members of the Furniture Industry Sustainability Programme (FISP) which demonstrates their sustainable and corporate social responsibility credentials. Other environmental components of the framework which contribute towards our stated outcomes are:
 - Promotion of furniture Take-Back schemes by suppliers, to encourage reuse or remanufacture
 - Use of re-cycled content in final product
 - Reuse of packaging materials for original purpose
 - Reduction of waste materials
 - Innovation for delivery planning and logistics such as use of vehicle trackers and on-site furniture assembly
 - Suppliers are ISO14001 accredited
 - Operating robust transport using Euro V and V1 compliant vehicles
- **Street Lighting** - Bulk Renewal of Luminaires - a collaborative framework is available allowing the City Council to secure the following benefits:
 - Reduced expenditure on energy costs
 - Reductions in carbon emissions due to the higher energy efficiency of LED luminaires
 - Replacing traditional lamps with LED lanterns will result in operational efficiencies through reduction in travel and material costs as LED lanterns have a 12-year warranty lifespan
 - Suppliers are required to dispose of all waste equipment in accordance with the WEEE regulations
- **Janitorial Products**
 - Suppliers adopt plastic-packaging recycling initiatives
 - Products have dilution control measures, which reduce the amount of waste chemical, and also reduce the outer packaging

- Suppliers reduce the amount of packaging associated with its products
- Suppliers stream waste into waste skips which are used to separate different grades of recycling waste in order to facilitate a more complete recycling process
- **Audio Visual Equipment**
 - Reduced packaging initiatives
 - Life extension initiatives
 - WEEE Directive compliance
 - Minimisation of transportation – use of sea/land freight rather than air
 - Recycle 100% of waste materials and packaging.

Dundee became Scotland's first Fairtrade City in 2004 and updated its Fairtrade Policy in 2012. The Council continues to undertake activities in support of its policy:

- Only Fairtrade tea and coffee is now provided by the City Chambers when providing hospitality for meetings and events.
- Tendering procedures for caterers at the annual Food Festival run by the Council have been strengthened to ensure they provide fair trade products, and we have given a free stall at the Festival to Dundee Fairtrade Forum to promote fair trade products.
- The Council's Community Benefits Officer is working with Dundee Fairtrade Forum to explore ways to promote fair trade among private sector contractors working on major Council projects.
- Information about fair trade on the Council's website and staff intranet has been expanded and high profile 'we are a fair-trade city' signs have been installed on the three main routes into the city.
- The Council has hosted fair trade breakfasts, and a stall aimed at staff during Fair Trade Fortnight as well as paying for window stickers issued by Dundee Fair Trade Forum to local cafes and shops which sell fair trade products.
- Fairtrade footballs have been purchased by the Council and its leisure partner Leisure and Culture Dundee.
- Further information: <http://www.dundee.gov.uk/fairtrade>

5b) How has procurement activity contributed to compliance with climate change duties?

Provide information relating to how procurement activity by the body has contributed to its compliance with climate change duties.

The Council have procured the CO2A software to calculate the carbon emissions of spending related to bigger suppliers. This has allowed the procurement team to tabulate CO2 equivalent emissions from the supply chain and to prioritize actions to reduce those.

Sustainable outcomes are included in TPC specifications. Examples of positive outcomes delivered include:

- The Grounds Maintenance Equipment Framework includes outcomes from a range of sustainable measures including reusing packaging, using biodegradable packaging materials, recycling of all general waste, waste fuel, oils and oil filters, uplifting old batteries from customers for collection direct to the manufacturer for recycling, and adoption of the latest model delivery vehicles with Euro 5/6 engines.
- The Supply of Education Materials Framework incorporates a number of sustainability aspects, including supply chain sustainability, waste reduction, environmental considerations and end-of-life processes as well as transportation considerations. Suppliers source fair trade and ethical products, and seek to minimise their environmental impact, minimising the packaging required in deliveries and maximised recycling of waste generated by their operations. Suppliers consolidate deliveries to reduce their carbon footprint. One supplier has confirmed that, as a result of sustainable initiatives, they are now a "zero to landfill" company. Supplier's delivery methods also include the trialling of electric and hybrid vehicles.

The **IT peripherals framework** includes minimum specification for the latest energy efficiency, recyclable and environmental accredited products.

Further information

5c) Supporting Information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the organisation in relation to procurement.

None.

6 VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

6a) Internal validation process

Briefly describe the body's internal validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

Data and information are sourced from relevant Service Areas and collated by the Sustainability and Climate Change Officer. The report is circulated at various levels of management for verification; (1) circulated to all officers and data officers involved in the data collection process, (2) an integrated impact assessment is completed, (3) circulated to Finance and Legal teams for verification, (4) signed off by the Sustainability and Climate Change Team Leader, Head of Service and the Executive Director of City Development, (5) presented to the Council Leadership Team for further comment, and finally (6) submitted to the Council's Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Committee for approval.

6b) Peer validation process

Briefly describe the body's peer validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

The report is circulated internally to all contributing officers for verification and sign-off.

6c) External validation process

Briefly describe the body's external validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

The Council will continue to work with Sustainable Scotland Network, Scottish Government and other Scottish Local Authorities to determine a future process for external validation of the entire report. Currently there is no agreed external validation process. Some individual datasets undergo an additional external validation, such as the Council's waste data (scope 3) - this dataset is regularly submitted to SEPA for verification but due to the timeline of the PBCCD report, the waste data reported will not have been entirely verified by SEPA at the time of submission to Sustainable Scotland Network (SSN). Sustainable Scotland Network are aware of this issue and have advised local authorities to include waste data that has not yet been verified by SEPA.

6d) No Validation Process

If any information provided in this report has not been validated, identify the information in question and explain why it has not been validated.

The Council's waste data (scope 3) is regularly submitted to SEPA for verification but due to the timeline of the PBCCD report, the waste data reported will not have been entirely verified by SEPA at the time of submission to SSN. Sustainable Scotland Network are aware of this issue and have advised local authorities to include waste data that has not yet been verified by SEPA.

6e) Declaration

I confirm that the information in this report is accurate and provides a fair representation of the body's performance in relation to climate change.

Name:	Barbara Whiting
Role in the organisation:	Sustainability and Climate Change Manager
Date:	2.10.24

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PART 2

RECOMMENDED REPORTING: REPORTING ON WIDER INFLUENCE

1) Historic Emissions (Local Authorities Only)

Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO₂e) and years. Please provide information on the following components using data from the links provided below. Please use (1) as the default unless targets and actions relate to (2).

Please note: territorial emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are provided, but not fluorinated gases, which are also included in the UK territorial greenhouse gas emissions statistics. Prior to the 2005 to 2020 publication the statistics covered emissions of carbon dioxide only

(1) UK local and regional CO₂e emissions: subset dataset (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities):

(2) UK local and regional CO₂e emissions: full dataset:

Table 1 – Subset dataset (2022 is the latest data available, published in June 2024)

Source	Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Units
DESNZ Sectors	Total Emissions	822.03	843.03	814.41	725.74	698.38	646.78	616.77	604.07	562.20	542.20	539.58	500.52	ktCO ₂ e
	Industry and Commercial	270.30	278.53	277.28	245.67	231.30	203.26	185.34	184.16	154.77	188.86	133.19	118.51	ktCO ₂ e
	Domestic	312.92	332.34	314.99	263.80	253.04	227.58	219.96	213.47	207.92	196.33	206.34	175.08	ktCO ₂ e
	Transport total	238.82	232.16	222.14	216.27	214.05	215.95	211.47	206.44	199.50	157.01	200.05	206.94	ktCO ₂ e
	Per Capita	6.21	6.36	6.15	5.46	5.27	4.87	4.66	4.54	4.20	4.05	4.14	3.81	ktCO ₂ e

2a) Targets

Please detail your wider influence targets.

Table 2

Sector	Description	Type of Target (units)	Baseline value	Start year	Target	Target/End year	Saving in latest year measured	Latest Measured	Year
Overall Reduction Target	Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM) for Climate and Energy target	Percentage Emissions (%)	1211.43	2005	40% reduction in GHG emissions	2030	48.1%	2022	
Overall Reduction Target	Climate Emergency Declaration	Absolute (TCO ₂)	1211.43	2005	Net Zero emissions	2045	48.1%	2022	
Overall Reduction Target	C40 Cities: Race to Net Zero	Absolute (TCO ₂)	1211.43	2005	Net Zero emissions	2045	48.1%	2022	

2b) Does the organisation have an overall mission statement, strategies, plans or policies outlining ambition to influence emissions beyond your corporate boundaries? If so, please detail this in the box below.

In 2023, Dundee City Council published its Net Zero Transition Plan 2024-2030 which sets an organisational target for Net Zero by 2038. This delivery plan includes organisational as well as service-specific actions across the themes of emissions reduction, circular economy, climate resilience and just transition. Additionally, it details a new carbon accounting process with carbon budgets set for each Service Area.

In September 2021 Dundee City Council signed three pledges; the C40 Cities: Race to Net Zero, the Edinburgh Declaration and the Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration. The C40 Cities: Race to Net Zero pledge publicly highlights the message that the city of Dundee recognises the global climate emergency and agrees to bring the city's emissions to net zero by 2045 at the latest. The achievement of this goal will be led by partnership working to deliver the Dundee Climate Action Plan.

The Edinburgh Declaration is a Scottish Government initiative through the 'Edinburgh Process' which is a means for local authorities to be formally represented in the international process and to show support for global action to protect and enhance biodiversity. The city will work on actions set out within Dundee's Biodiversity Action Plan 2020-2030 and Dundee's Climate Action Plan.

By signing the Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration, Dundee City Council will commit to accelerate climate action by building and facilitating sustainable food systems transformation, developing and implementing integrated food policies and strategies, for example building on Dundee's Local Food Growing Strategy, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from urban and regional food systems.

In March 2018, the Lord Provost and Leader of Dundee City Council, signed the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, a global initiative that brings together local governments in a voluntary commitment to reduce emissions and develop an action plan that adopts a joint approach to tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Dundee Climate Action Plan is the culmination of collaborative work, led by Dundee City Council and co-designed with public, private and community organisations, recognising the fact that a concerted city-wide effort is required. It represents the first set of actions in a long-term pathway to first surpass the Covenant of Mayors target of 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and then to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045 or sooner.

3) Partnership Working, Communications and Capacity Building

Please detail your Climate Change Partnership, Communication or Capacity Building Initiatives below.

Key Action Type	Description	Org.'s Project Role	Lead Org. (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
Capacity Building	Dundee Climate Fund	Lead			Members of the public within Dundee City, Libraries, Zero Waste Scotland, Cycling Scotland, University of Dundee Botanic Garden, Home Energy Scotland	Wellbeing Works, Backyard Botanicals, St Fergus Parent Council, Dundee Bairns, Heart Space Yoga & Bodyworks, Dundee Heritage Trust, Dundee Community Gardens (Food Growing) Network, Scottish Association for Mental Health, Douglas Food Cupboard, Fairmuir Community Green, Transition Dundee, Ninewells Community Garden,	A Green Participatory Budget allowing community groups to apply for funding for climate change-related projects. The Dundee Climate Fund was open once again for a third round of funding with roughly £95,000 available and projects are currently being reviewed. The previous round of funding saw £326,255 awarded to 10 projects across the City. Community generated ideas were collected for Dundee Climate Fund 2.0 through the use of extensive stakeholder engagement, including an Idea Generation Speed Dating Workshop with over 35 local organisations represented and public consultation within Community Centres, specifically focusing on community larders and Cafés where over 200 members of the public were engaged and consulted. A total of 4,758 votes were received for the Dundee Climate Fund 2.0 through a combination of

Key Action Type	Description	Org.'s Project Role	Lead Org. (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
						Dundee Rep, Strathmartine Community Larder, The Wardrobe, Maxwell Centre, St Mary's Community Centre, Abertay University Student's Association, Alexander Community Development, Campy Growers and more.	channels including online and in-person voting at local libraries. In its first year of conception, the Dundee Climate Fund saw over 4,000 votes, 29 applications with 12 projects awarded funding totalling £350,000. List of partners not exhaustive.
Communications	Sustainable Dundee Map - UNSDG's in Dundee	Lead					A new Sustainable Dundee Map has been created which links the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to locally relevant initiatives on an interactive online map. Recent additions were made to the interactive map interface, adding topics including Water Resilient Dundee projects (addressing SDG 6), active travel, biodiversity, and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). There are over 195 items listed

Key Action Type	Description	Org.'s Project Role	Lead Org. (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
							on the map which saw approx. 2,400 interactions in the past 12 months.
Communications	Earth Hour 2024	Lead					Dundee City Council has participated in this worldwide movement organised by the World Wildlife Fund for a number of years. In continuing with tradition, Dundee City Council joined in with the events happening across the world on the 23 rd of March 2024. In the build up to Earth Hour, the city 'turned green' with key landmarks across the city lit up in shades of green, before taking part in the worldwide switch-off on the day. Locations included the Dundee Science Centre, the McManus Galleries, Dundee Rep, Abertay University, University of Dundee, Caird Hall, Slessor Gardens, V&A Dundee and Discovery Point to name a few.
Communications	Scottish Climate Week 2023	Lead					During Scottish Climate Week 2023, there was the ReCity launch event; this received over 1,300 engagements on the day.

Key Action Type	Description	Org.'s Project Role	Lead Org. (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
							https://www.dundee.com/news/dundee-set-celebrate-climate-week-city-square-celebration For Scottish Climate Week 2024, the Council once again turned to the ReCity project with an interactive expo highlighting key topics around energy including renewable energy, funding, secondary glazing, home improvement and retrofitting, mobility, and incorporating smart technology in buildings. The event this year saw over 2,200 visitors passing through the site.
Partnership Working	Sustainable Dundee Network	Lead		Urban Foresight, McLaughlin & Harvey LTD, MVV Baldovie	Dundee & Angus College, Abertay University, Caledonia Housing Association, University of Dundee, Leisure & Culture Dundee, Hillcrest Housing	MSIP Dundee, Friends of the Earth Tayside/DCAN, Eden Project Dundee, Creative Dundee, RSPB, Abertay University Student's Association (AUSA),	The Sustainability and Climate Change team created this communications and partnership banner to promote and take forward sustainability and climate change activity in Dundee. Tasked with developing the Climate Action Plan for the city. A COP26 Dundee planning group in 2021 led to the widening of the Sustainable Dundee Network which continues to meet regularly to

Key Action Type	Description	Org.'s Project Role	Lead Org. (if not reporting org)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3 rd Sector Partners	Outputs
					Association, V&A Dundee	Stobswell Forum, Dundee Science Centre, Dundee Carers Centre, Angus Cycle Hub, Dundee Rep Theatre, Transition Dundee, SCCAN, Maxwell Centre, Dundee Fair Trade Forum, Scrapantics C.I.C, Dundee & Angus Cycle Hub, Dundee Heritage Trust (DHT), Tayside Reusers	<p>coordinate events, activities and campaigns, and develop tools and networking opportunities to support sustainability in Dundee. A calendar of in-person events is continuously updated between partners allowing cross promotion and participation. These in-person site visits allow organisations to showcase their sustainability initiatives in action and share industry best practices.</p> <p>The network is currently in the process of developing a charter.</p> <p>List of partners not exhaustive.</p>
Communications	Hello Dundee	Lead					Developed together with other Council departments, Hello Dundee (version 2), previously known as Hello Lamp Post, utilises an AI-integrated platform and 100 physical signs at various locations across the city for the community to engage with environmental and sustainability-related topics.

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							<p>The tool provides an informative resource at the community's fingertips. There are a total of eleven topics on the platform with key conversations covering electric vehicles, the Low Emission Zone and waste disposal.</p> <p>Hello Dundee had reached 14,000 interactions and 5,500 conversations since its launch.</p>
Partnership Working	Baldovie Community Re-use Hub	Lead				Tayside Re-users, Transform Community, Dundee Social Enterprise Network	<p>The Community Re-Use Hub is a joint-up partnership set out to repair items that could be saved from the skip and given a new lease of life. The Hub accepts items such as unwanted furniture and other household items, thus reducing waste to incineration or landfill. The Hub also offers opportunities for the unemployed to learn skills needed to repair, reuse and extend the life of products via training and employment programmes.</p> <p>https://www.dundee.gov.uk/service-area/neighbourhood-</p>

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							services/environment/community-re-use-hub List of partners not exhaustive.
Capacity Building (ie. Staff training and development initiatives)	Sustainable Dundee Website	Lead					A useful resource where organisations can learn how they can adapt to future climate scenarios, schools can find inspiration on how to embed sustainability and climate change in their curriculum, and for individuals to discover the impacts of their sustainable lifestyle choices. The website presents a collection of ongoing sustainability projects, case studies, funding opportunities for various organisations and serves as a resource for businesses and the community to get started on their path to net zero. It explores aspects of climate change mitigation, adaptation and community resilience. Various toolkits are available on the website including a resource for eco-schools, climate literacy training, a staff engagement toolkit, and sustainable event guides.

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							In the past 12 months, the website saw approximately 4,600 visitors to the website, 7,600 sessions and around 51,000 individual event counts, demonstrating a good level of engagement with the wider community.
Capacity Building (ie. Staff training and development initiatives)	Consumed Exhibition	Supporting	Edinburgh Science	ASDA			<p>Consumed is an interactive public exhibition that shines a light on human mass consumption and the impact it has on the climate.</p> <p>Three shipping containers were refurbished into mini galleries aimed at young ones featuring hands-on displays, games and explorations of key themes: what we eat, what we wear, and how we live. It showed us how little changes in our everyday habits can add up to make a big difference that is easy on the pocket and on the planet.</p> <p>Alongside the exhibition, climate literacy workshops were delivered to community leaders, with additional workshops in schools covering</p>

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							the topics of food and textile repairs. List of partners not exhaustive.
Communications	Dundee Food and Drink Festival	Lead		Various local businesses		Food Security Network, Transition Dundee	An array of events and activities were spread across the city over one weekend in July. The festival aimed to showcase the city's local produce and culinary offerings, all while promoting food consciousness. At the heart of the Dundee Food Festival lies a commitment to sustainability, thus a sustainability charter was created for participating organisations to sign up and make a pledge. Sustainability initiatives included a food waste contingency strategy, use of cork flooring as a sustainable alternative to astroturf lawns, use of locally grown flowers from sustainable florists, and buntings made from upcycled fabrics. The event saw over 18,000 visitors. The list of partners is not a comprehensive list.

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Partnership Working	Bioregioning Tayside	Supporting	Bioregioning Tayside	Local businesses and farmers	Scottish Rural Network, Perth & Kinross Council, Angus Council	James Hutton Institute, local community gardens and food bank initiatives	Feeding Tayside Through the Climate Crisis: Launch Conference. Panel sessions and breakout conversations focused on conditions for systemic social tipping points and these could be nurtured with many fundamental issues and opportunities identified. Work has begun on identifying key actors to take actions forward and future events are being designed to bring stakeholders in Tayside's food system together. List of partners not exhaustive.
Partnership Working	Dundee Climate Leadership Group	Lead		DC Thomson, Robertson Group, SSEN, SGN	Abertay University, Dundee & Angus College, MSIP, NHS Tayside, Scottish Water, University of Dundee	Dundee Science Centre, Hillcrest Housing Association, Transition Dundee, Creative Dundee	The Dundee Climate Leadership Group was established in spring 2021 to provide active leadership on Dundee's net-zero challenge, leveraging expertise from across the city in order to engage and inspire collective ownership with a shared commitment to tackling climate change. The group is chaired by Ronnie Quinn, Independent Consultant & part-time Advisor for Norwegian Energy Partners and its operating principles are

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							to work within the objectives of the Dundee Climate Action Plan and strategic vision of the Dundee Partnership (Community Planning Partnership). List of partners not exhaustive.
Partnership Working	Eco-Schools Dundee	Lead				Keep Scotland Beautiful	Dundee has a low Green Flag attainment compared to other local authority areas in Scotland. The Sustainability and Climate Change team have worked with internal and external partners to produce a support pack of local resources and information designed to help schools embarking on the Eco-Schools programme or general climate change activity. List of partners not exhaustive.
Partnership Working	Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc – Future Skills Academy	Supporting	MSIP		Scottish Enterprise, Dundee and Angus College		The Skills Academy brings skills and knowledge from the college and universities together with industry, to deliver new skills, for new technologies to support the just transition to net zero. List of partners not exhaustive.

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Communications	Drive Dundee Electric	Lead			Scottish Government, Office for Low Emission Vehicles		<p>Launched in June 2017 to encourage and support the uptake of electric vehicles in the area. It is now the face of all the charging infrastructure, regulation, events and acts as a point of information and contact to ensure all response is accurate and quick, providing the best experience to electric vehicle owners.</p> <p>https://drivedundeeelectric.co.uk</p> <p>List of partners not exhaustive.</p>
Communications	Waste Education and Awareness Programme	Lead			Schools, Zero Waste Scotland		<p>Internal Waste Education programme delivered in two main Council premises to encourage proper use of recycling facilities and to reduce contamination. Briefings were held, reusable bottles and coffee cups were distributed and internal bins continue to be monitored for contamination.</p> <p>Supported Zero Waste Scotland's food waste reduction pilot project in schools and small businesses in Dundee.</p>

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							Schools Waste Awareness programme commenced Autumn 2019. List of partners not exhaustive.
Capacity Building (ie. Staff training and development initiatives)	Dundee Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) and DCC Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Delivery Plan (LHEES)	Lead		Members of the Dundee Climate Leadership Group, Arup, Advanced Infrastructure Technology Limited	Members of the Dundee Climate Leadership Group	Members of the Dundee Climate Leadership Group	The Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies (LHEES) Order came into force on the 21st of May 2022. It places a duty on Scottish local authorities to prepare, publish and update a LHEES Strategy and Delivery Plan on or before 31 December 2023. Dundee City Council has developed its first statutory LHEES document. The Council worked collaboratively with SSEN, SGN, Scottish Water and other members of the Dundee Climate Leadership Group with the assistance of Arup and Advanced Infrastructure Technology Limited to help create an integrated, digital Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) and LHEES. https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sustainable-dundee/dundee-local-heat-and-energy-efficiency-strategy

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							<p>LHEES is intended to set out the long-term plan for decarbonising heat in buildings and improving energy efficiency across an entire local authority area. Its scope is focused on energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation but does extend to wider local energy system planning (hence the need for a Dundee LAEP that encompasses LHEES). The LHEES identifies strategic heat decarbonisation zones, sets out the principal measures for reducing buildings emissions within each zone and prioritises areas for delivery, against national and local priorities.</p> <p>The Dundee LAEP provides the level of detail for the city equivalent to a master plan; identifying both near and long-term actions and projects, providing stakeholders with a basis for taking forward activity and prioritising investments and action. Additional detailed design work is required for identified projects to progress to implementation. It explores</p>

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							<p>potential pathways that consider a range of technologies and scenarios, and when combined with stakeholder engagement leads to the identification of the most cost-effective preferred pathway and a sequenced plan of proposed actions. The LAEP scope addresses electricity, heat, and gas networks, future potential for hydrogen, the built environment (industrial, domestic and commercial) its fabric and systems, network flexibility, energy generation and storage, and transport decarbonisation.</p> <p>Both strategies take a data driven, evidence-based approach that sets out to identify the most effective route for Dundee to meet its net zero target by 2045 or sooner.</p> <p>List of partners not exhaustive.</p>
Partnership Working	Invest in Dundee – Energy Dundee	Lead		EDF Renewables, SSE Renewables, Red Rock	Other neighbouring local authorities,		Port of Dundee is now the premier offshore wind marshalling site in Scotland playing a vital role in supporting the net-zero

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				Power, Forth Ports	Scottish Enterprise		<p>transition of the economy by encompassing traditional oil and gas capability to support low carbon sectors including offshore wind and wave and tidal.</p> <p>Forth Ports Ltd has invested over £40m to improve facilities at the port to ensure they can meet the demanding requirements of both existing and emerging markets.</p> <p>Port of Dundee Infrastructure Masterplan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Decommissioning & Renewables Quayside • Fully SEPA Licenced Caledon East Quay with Water Management Systems for Decommissioning use • Upgraded quay that enables High Loads and RoRo • 140,000 sqm High Loading Land Space <p>Fabrication, de-commissioning and re-</p>

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							<p>commissioning facilities are available at Port of Dundee.</p> <p>Current and future offshore wind farm projects around Dundee Port are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NnG Offshore • Inch Cape Offshore • Moray West Offshore • East Cost England – Sofia, Dogger Bank Zones and Hornsea Zones • Scotwind <p>The capacity of these 17 new sites amounts to just under 25GW with 60% of this capacity being for floating offshore wind projects. This huge additional capacity to the Scottish market puts Scotland at the forefront of the emerging floating wind market.</p> <p>Forth & Tay Offshore Cluster</p> <p>Dundee City Council is a steering group member of the Forth & Tay Offshore Cluster. The Cluster's mission is to accelerate and further the growth of the offshore energy sector on the east coast of Scotland through a series of</p>

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							<p>activities designed to support innovation, collaboration, investment in skills, and market awareness amongst relevant businesses.</p> <p>It also seeks to attract inward investment from leading developers and suppliers and to make Forth and Tay the location of choice for supply chain investments.</p> <p>Forth & Tay Offshore is supported by developers and public organisations including Angus, Dundee, East Lothian, Fife, Scottish Borders Councils, as well as EDF Renewables, SSE Renewables and Red Rock Power, and Scottish Enterprise and Forth Ports. https://www.forthandtayoffshore.co.uk/</p> <p>List of partners is not exhaustive.</p>
Partnership Working	Urban ReLeaf	Participant	Urban ReLeaf		Dundee City Council (Internal Departments), University of Dundee,	Maxwell Centre, Scrap Antics, Hillcrest, RSPB, Scottish Refugee Council, Eden	- Urban ReLeaf (UR) is a project in six European cities with the aim to nurture citizen-powered environmental monitoring projects that bring the

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					Abertay University, Schools, Scottish Water, Members of the public within Dundee City	Project, Hot Chocolate and the Steeple Church, Dundee Changemakers Hub, Dundee Cycle Hub	<p>benefits of nature to everyone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funded by the UKRI and European Union's Horizon Europe Research - Dundee is one of the six pilot cities at the heart of UR, offering an opportunity to engage the community and improve participatory, and data-driven decision making related to climate change adaptation and greenspace planning - UR promotes collaboration between local communities and public authorities to address urgent climate issues related to urban greenspace planning, heat stress, and air pollution - Partnering with the University of Dundee, this city-wide citizen-science initiative engages the community to contribute their observations and perceptions of greenspaces across the city. By harnessing the

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							<p>collective input of the community, the project strives to enhance the benefits derived from these greenspaces and ensure they cater to the diverse needs of the community. The first year focuses on collecting citizen data for direct input to the Open Space Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since the launch of UR, approximately 2,800 residents have been involved with the project, with roughly 300 of these interactions taking place face-to-face <p>Urban ReLeaf Sustainable Dundee</p>

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